Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1933

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No. 5349/7 of 1934.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 30th April 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1933.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2646/4 dated the 28th April 1934 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

No. 2646/4 of 1934.

From

SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, KT., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 28th April 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1933 received with your letter No. 5285/7 dated the 27th April 1934, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy]

W. R. G. SMITH,

Officiating Commissioner of Police.

MO-II Pk K 7—c

No. 5284/7 of 1934.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

R. M. MAXWELL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1933 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E., was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 1st September when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. I officiated in the appointment for the rest of the year.

The Deputy-Commissioners were :—

Special Branch	..	Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
Crime Branch	..	Myself from 1st to 13th January.
		Mr. M. E. Guider from 14th January to 20th February.
		Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., from 21st February to the end of the year.
Divisions	.. ..	Mr. H. E. Butler.
Port	.. ..	Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 1st January to 21st March.
		Mr. H. E. Butler from 22nd to 28th March in addition to his own duties.
		Mr. M. E. Guider from 29th March to 17th April.
		Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 18th April to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division ..	.. Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,, ..	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,, ..	.. Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D ,, ..	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E ,, ..	.. Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F ,, ..	.. Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 131,454 against 119,544 in 1932 and 131,984 in 1931. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932				
	Cognizable.			Non cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	2	2	..	2
Class I	282	4	286	57	343
Class II	1,155	59	1,214	..	1,214
Class III	2,074	24	2,098	10	2,108
Class IV	38	49	87	2,062	2,149
Class V ..	4,185	489	4,674	177	4,851
Total ..	7,734	627	8,361	2,306	10,667
Class VI	77,465	18,373	95,838	13,039	108,877
Grand Total ..	85,199	19,000	104,199	15,345	119,544

1933

	Cognizable.			Non cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	97	4	101	57	158
Class II	1,138	65	1,203	..	1,203
Class III	1,354	15	1,369	7	1,376
Class IV	33	60	93	2,280	2,373
Class V	4,871	564	5,435	209	5,644
Total ..	7,493	708	8,201	2,553	10,754
Class VI	90,424	18,854	109,278	11,422	120,700
Grand Total ..	97,917	19,562	117,479	13,975	131,454

The total increase over the last year's figures amounts to 11,910 which mainly falls under Class VI. In the year 1932 there was a decrease of 12,440 cases as compared with the figures of 1931.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 97,917 against 85,199 in 1932 and 90,512 in 1931.

Statement A, Part I, police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I—V) there were 7,493 cases against 7,734 in 1932 and 7,568 in 1931.

Under Class VI, 90,424 cases were reported against 77,465 in 1932 and 82,944 in 1931.

The total of Indian Penal Code crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1933 is the lowest since the year 1912 as will be seen from the following comparative statement. Compared with the year 1932 there is a decrease of 241 cases :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.
1912	7,858	1923	11,394
1913	7,995	1924	11,190
1914	8,246	1925	9,603
1915	8,408	1926	7,954
1916	8,840	1927	8,328
1917	9,262	1928	7,786
1918	9,776	1929	8,031
1919	11,543	1930	8,031
1920	11,642	1931	7,568
1921	11,247	1932	7,734
1922	11,348	1933	7,493

Eight of the police stations in the city, notably Maharbouri and Pydhoni Police Stations, are responsible for the decrease.

Rioting decreased from 235 to 34, murder from 176 to 40, attempts at murder from 46 to 16, robberies from 115 to 66, house breaking from 1,938 to 1,284; while grievous hurt increased from 276 to 347 and thefts from 3,342 to 3,740.

Compared with the year 1932, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, has recorded an increase of 12,959 cases, the total number for the year being 90,424 as against 77,465 for the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that the year being a comparatively quiet one owing to the absence of communal riots and the decline of the civil disobedience movement, the police were able to devote more attention to this class of offence.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,648 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 30 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 99,595 cases for disposal against 86,208 in 1932 and 91,453 in 1931.

Of the total cases for disposal 8,020 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 91,575 under Class VI.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1933 was 212 against 194 in 1932 and 548 in 1931; of these, 174 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 38 under Class VI against 152 and 42 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 35 were declared to be false as compared with 33 in 1932 and 38 in 1931.

In 4 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·21.

Twelve complainants and 3 informants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the following result:—

	Complainants.	Informants.
Convicted	1	2
Acquitted	3	1
Withdrawn	1	..
Pending	7	..

Pending police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,615 as against 1,648 in 1932 and 977 in 1931.

True police cognizable cases.

8. 97,744 cases of all classes were classified as true against 84,319 in 1932 and 89,875 in 1931. Of these, 89,847 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·92 as compared with 90·40 in 1932 and 91·15 in 1931.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,264 cases were classified as true against 7,528 in 1932 and 7,428 in 1931. Of these, 2,516 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 34·64 against 30·62 in 1932 and 35·31 in 1931.

Under Class VI, 90,480 cases were classified as true. Of these, 87,331 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 96·52 against 96·26 in 1932 and 96·18 in 1931.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·14.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,622 against 4,180 in 1932 and 3,732 in 1931. The percentage of non-detection works out to 3·64 against 4·85 in 1932 and 4·08 in 1931.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 117 cases for disposal including 20 cases pending from the preceding year, against 307 in 1932 and 143 in 1931. Convictions were obtained in 60 cases as against 193 in 1932.

The head " Rioting or unlawful assembly " is mainly responsible for the decrease as only 34 cases were recorded under this head as against 235 in 1932.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,299 cases for disposal including 156 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 5 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,287 in 1932 and 1,123 in 1931. Convictions were obtained in 429 cases as against 349 in 1932.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1932	*1933*
Culpable homicide	12	20
Unnatural offence	9	19
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	48	75
Grievous hurt	276	347
Hurt	350	386
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	46	53

On the other hand the following heads show a decrease :—

	1932	*1933*
Murder	176	40
Attempt at murder	46	16
Kidnapping, etc.	96	73

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,443 cases for disposal including 84 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 5 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as against 2,134 in 1932 and 1,639 in 1931.

The following heads have contributed to the decrease :—

	1932	1933
Robbery	115	66
Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	18	1
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,938	1,284

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 27 cases for disposal including 4 cases pending from the preceding year, against 38 in 1932 and 39 in 1931.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 233 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 20 cases of the previous year again brought on to the register, there were 5,124 cases for disposal as against 4,438 in 1932 and 5,136 in 1931. Convictions were obtained in 1,752 cases as against 1,475 in 1932.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1932	1933
Theft	3,342	3,740
Criminal breach of trust	425	593
Receiving stolen property	100	140
Cheating	306	388

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 91,575 cases inclusive of 1,151 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 78,004 in 1932 and 83,371 in 1931. Convictions were obtained in 87,331 cases as against 73,921 in 1932.

Serious offences.

11. There were 79 cases of murder and attempted murder including 21 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 238 in 1932 and 78 in 1931. Of these, 14 ended in conviction, 21 ended in acquittal, 25 remained undetected (including 9 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be false, 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 15 were pending at the end of the year, in 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic and in the remaining 1 case the accused was transferred to the Military Authorities concerned for trial.

There were 24 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 4 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 17 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, 1 remained undetected and 2 were pending at the end of the year.

In 56 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 10 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 46 cases were 38 males and 8 females.

The following is the analysis of the motive of crime :—

26 cases	.. Jealousy.
3 cases	.. Gain.
14 cases	.. Quarrel, etc.

The motive of crime in 2 cases could not be ascertained while 1 case was declared to be false.

In the 10 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following case is worthy of mention :—

At about 12-45 p.m. on the 19th September 1933, the police, on receiving information, visited the second floor of the Jallan Mansion in the Dadar Parsi Colony and saw one Mrs. Frenny Erachshah Tarapor, aged 35 years, lying dead on the floor. She resided with her husband, Mr. E. A. Tarapor, an Architect and Engineer. She was found in the bed room with a big cut on the throat, a number of stab wounds on the face and injuries on both the hands. The body was covered with a mosquito curtain, and near-by was a sewing machine, upset. In the adjoining room a cup-board was found open and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 493 had been stolen.

In the course of enquiries it was found that at about 9-15 a.m. Mr. E. A. Tarapor had left the flat leaving in the house the deceased, his child aged about 3 years and an Ayah Sevantibai Kondiram Bhambal who had been in their employ since four years. At about 10-40 a.m. Mr. Jalager Ardeshir Tarapor, the brother-in-law of the deceased, visited the flat, talked to the deceased and left after about 20 minutes, and while leaving he had seen the Ayah Sevantibai in the room.

At about 11-35 a.m. the Ayah Sevantibai took the meals for the children of the deceased to Wadia's School in the Parsi Colony and from there at about 11-45 a.m. she went to Mrs. Meherbai Bejanji Tarapor, the sister of the deceased, who resided near the school, and informed her that the deceased would be coming to see her in the evening. On being questioned she told her that the deceased was talking to some Parsi gentleman, and she then returned back to the school.

At about 12-15 p.m. Mr. Erachshah Ardeshir Limki, the cousin of the deceased, visited the flat for his tiffin when he noticed that the entrance door which was usually fastened from inside was ajar, and on entering found the child crying. On going into the bed room he discovered the deceased lying dead with her throat cut. He at once raised a cry and persons from the vicinity collected.

Sevantibai Kondiram Bhambal being questioned by the police stated that one Henry Zaoba Salve, her cousin, who had studied up to Previous class in the Wilson College, used to visit her frequently. As her conduct was very suspicious she was put under arrest and immediate enquiries were made about Henry Zaoba Salve who surrendered himself to the police on the morning of the 20th September 1933. On examining his clothes bloodstains were detected on them, and some of the stains were covered over with chunnam to conceal detection. He was immediately put under arrest. On the 21st September 1933 Sevantibai, the Ayah, admitted having taken part in

the commission of the murder of the deceased with Henry Zaoba Salve, and pointed out the bloodstained knife used in the commission of the crime concealed underneath the utensils kept in a sink in the kitchen of the flat.

Subsequently Henry Zaoba Salve made a clean breast of the whole affair and showed the police a trunk in the room of one Essak Evens Patole, on the search of which in addition to his clothes a piece of paper was found which bore the impression of writing that had evidently been made on a superimposed paper. These impressions when examined proved to be an account of the murder. Subsequently through Henry Zaoba Salve, another trunk was traced in the room of one Phillip Pedru DeSouza and on searching the same, the stolen jewellery, a Tussore suit and shirts belonging to the complainant and clothes belonging to Henry Zaoba Salve stained with blood were found. Essak Evens Patole was put under arrest under sections 411, 414 and 201, Indian Penal Code. Both Henry Zaoba Salve and Sevantibai Kondiram Bhambal were challaned under sections 302, 397 and 109, Indian Penal Code, before the Presidency Magistrate, V Court, who, after recording the evidence, committed them to the Sessions. The case was heard in the 5th Criminal Sessions of the High Court by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kania and as the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty by 5 to 4, the case was ordered to be traversed to the next Sessions for retrial.

As a result of the retrial (1) Henry Zaoba Salve and (2) Sevantibai Kondiram Bhambal were convicted and sentenced on the 21st February to death under sections 302 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 397 and 109, Indian Penal Code. Essak Evens Patole is being tried under sections 411, 414 and 201, Indian Penal Code. He is also being charged with perjury.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 141 cases against 141 in 1932 and 131 in 1931. Of these, 113 ended in conviction and 28 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 202 persons of whom 151 were convicted and 51 were acquitted.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1	..
Native Christians	1	1
Muhammadans	15	5
Parsis	9	1
Hindus	87	25
Total ..	113	32
Grand Total ..	145	

During the year the Coroner held 786 inquests as against 885 in 1932 and 673 in 1931.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 1,135 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 91,322 against 77,767 in 1932 and 83,126 in 1931. Of these, 87,116 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

Bombay City Police Act,

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

Public Conveyances Act,

Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and

City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the following Acts :—

	1932.	*1933.*
Bombay City Police Act	41,040	54,153
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ..	21,530	23,430
Public Conveyances Act	6,106	6,914

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease under the following Acts :—

	1932.	*1933.*
Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act ..	1,254	98
City of Bombay Municipal Act	3,998	3,113

Beggars.—Action was taken against 2,232 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while no beggar was deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act. The beggar problem of this city still remains unsolved.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the city :—

The statistics have been divided into the following four parts :—

(*a*) Raids on bucket shops.

(*b*) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.

(*c*) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.

(*d*) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

—	Bucket shops.	Gaming houses other than bucket shops.
1	2	3
Number raided	12	308
Number of persons arrested	45	1,948
Number convicted	32	1,336
Number acquitted or discharged	12	314
Number pending	1	298
Excluding persons pending percentage of convicted to arrested	72·73	80·97

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2	Cases other than those in column 2 3
Number of cases	124	941
Persons arrested	176	1,680
Persons convicted	86	1,434
Number acquitted or discharged	59	180
Number absconding	1	....
Number pending	30	66
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	58·90	88·85

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,105 films were examined during the year 1933 and 1,098 including 41 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. 4 films were refused a certificate. A revised version of one film which was refused a certificate in the previous year was certified in 1933. Certificates given by the Board for three films were withdrawn by it. A revised version of one of these was certified subsequently.

(2) 736 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and one of them was found objectionable. The owners of the film themselves excised the portions that were objected to by the Board.

(3) 1,200 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 5,490-2-4 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1933 ..	3,542	8	4	Expenditure ..	21,575	6	4
Examination fees ..	23,132	0	0	Balance on 31st December 1933.	5,490	2	4
Interest on Board's investments in Government Promissory Notes.	391	0	4				
Total ..	27,065	8	8	Total ..	27,065	8	8

The Board's financial position improved during the year under review, its receipts on account of examination fees exceeding its expenditure by Rs. 1,556-9-8.

The Board's investments at the close of the year were as under :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Government securities of 1934–37 face value	9,800

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 19,562 against 19,000 in 1932 and 18,759 in 1931. Of these, 17,943 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·72. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 19,840 of whom 17,825 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

16. During the year under report 100,955 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 1,883 under arrest at the close of 1932 against 87,667 in 1932 and 92,695 in 1931. Of these, 94,405 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91·80 against 90·87 in 1932 and 91·63 in 1931.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 70 bail bonds as compared with 67 in 1932 and 57 in 1931.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 4,859 persons were tried and 2,922 were convicted, giving a percentage of 60·14 compared with 62·62 in 1932 and 62·45 in 1931.

Under Class VI, 95,509 persons were tried of whom 91,483 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·78 against 95·23 in 1932 and 94·77 in 1931.

At the close of the year, 2,184 persons were awaiting trial against 1,883 in 1932 and 1,189 in 1931.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 13,975 as compared with 15,345 in 1932 and 22,713 in 1931.

With 1,605 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 15,580 of which 3,542 ended in conviction.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 10,715 as against 12,309 in 1932 and 19,524 in 1931. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 15,580 non-cognizable cases, 18,098 persons were involved of whom 3,546 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 140,776 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,67,553 as compared with 33,10,643 in 1932 and Rs. 9,59,890 in 1931. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,49,910 which gives a recovery percentage of 32·56 as compared with 5·93 in 1932 and 27·27 in 1931. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The comparatively small recovery percentage for the year 1932 was due to the communal riots.

Though the recovery percentage is not a sure criterion for judging the efficiency of a Police Force as the fluctuations are due to a variety of causes, it is gratifying to note that excepting the year 1926 when the recovery percentage stood at 57·92, the recovery percentage for the year 1933 is the highest since the year 1921 as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Percentage of recovery.
1921	24·74
1922	25·27
1923	20·85
1924	20·40
1925	27·23
1926	57·92
1927	25·55
1928	21·87
1929	26·52
1930	26·81
1931	27·27
1932	5·93
1933	32·56

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 5,67,409 as against Rs. 31,45,558 for the year 1932 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,94,400 as against Rs. 1,61,930 for the year 1932. The recovery percentage for 1933 is 34·26 as against 5·15 for the preceding year.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 2,00,144 and the amount recovered is Rs. 55,510 giving a percentage of 27·74. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 20·74.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1 pending
2. Robbery ..	66	..	3	1	62	17	12 pending
3. House-breaking.	1,284	24	3	5	1,252	226	51 pending
4. Ordinary thefts.	3,740	104	12	43	3,581	1,185	143 pending
Total ..	5,092	128	18	49	4,897	1,428	207 pending

Excluding the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 27 per cent. of the robbery cases, 18 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 33 per cent. of the theft cases.

186 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 273 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) On the 28th July 1933 the shop of Messrs. Favre Leuba Watch Company on Hornby Road was broken into and gold, silver and rolled gold watches numbering about 355 collectively valued at Rs. 17,793 were stolen. The shop was broken into on Saturday evening and entrance effected by removing the bars of a window at the back of the premises. On enquiry it was found that the culprit or culprits first climbed a drain pipe which was at the back of the premises and then drilling holes in the window sill, removed two bars of the window and got into the shop. A show case in the shop had been completely cleared of all the watches it contained. The culprits had left nothing but finger prints on the glass of the show case, an auger, a pair of chappals and a piece of white cloth, which were the only clues for the police to work on. Next morning on Sunday, Sub-Inspector Jayvant fortunately got information and, through the informant, was successful in arresting one Shanker Daulat Gawde and also traced the stolen property in Alice Building, which was identified by the complainant.

During the course of investigation Shanker Daulat's associates Bhagwandas Rupchand, Dharsey Lakhmidas, Ramchandra Dattu and Mathura Keshav were arrested by the Palton Road Police and the case was brought to a successful ending within a very short time of the theft taking place and property valued at Rs. 16,994 was recovered. The accused were charged under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted as follows :—

Shanker Daulat .. 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 16 stripes.

Bhagwandas Rupchand 1 year's rigorous imprisonment,

the remaining three being discharged for want of evidence.

(2) A series of house-breaking and theft cases which baffled the police occurred between July and September 1933 in A Division. They were mostly in houses occupied by Europeans in the Fort area. The man responsible for these offences was suspected to be one Mahadeo Lakhsman, a notorious cat burglar, for whom a careful watch was kept and on the night of the 15th September 1933 at 3 a.m. the Fying Squad spotted a man coming out of a sweeper's gully on Outram Road and arrested him. He was found to be the much wanted Mahadeo Lakhsman who had just committed house-breaking and had property on his person. Although Mahadeo Lakhsman, to the last never made a clean breast of the offences committed by him which were subsequently proved against him, the police managed to obtain clues regarding his associates. Deputy Inspector V. S. Kuvadekar was successful in recovering stolen property collectively valued at Rs. 1,068–4–0 consisting of silver and gold watches, cigarette cases, gold rings, etc., in 13 more cases which up to that time had remained undetected. The police had to pose as friends of Mahadeo Lakshman on some occasions when the property was recovered. Two of his associates were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 180 each or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and the third one was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Mahadeo Lakhsman received an aggregate sentence of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment with orders to report his residence for 2 years on his release. It is noteworthy that since the arrest of this cat burglar pipe climbing cases have ceased in this area.

(3) On the 12th March 1933, about 8 p.m. Mr. V. S. Rajahansa, the manager of the Gandharwa Natak Mandali, reported at the Gamdevi Police Station that during his absence, his premises on the first floor of a building off Tardeo Road, had been broken open and that property collectively valued at Rs. 27,000 in Government Currency notes and jewellery had been stolen from trunks and boxes, which had been forced open.

The Sectional Police and the Criminal Investigation Department immediately proceeded to the scene of offence and ascertained that a servant named Arjun Lingappa was missing and that he was last seen about 6-45 p.m., driving towards Grant Road Bridge in a taxi.

The taxi drivers in the vicinity were minutely questioned and one of them admitted that a Hindu had engaged his taxi about 6-45 p.m., and was prepared to pay him well if he drove him to Poona. He declined the fare as his taxi was an old one and he was afraid to negotiate the Ghats by night. He was directed then to drive to the Bus stand at Victoria Gardens where the passenger alighted.

Enquiries showed that a Hindu carrying a small bundle had enquired about the bus service to Poona but finding that it was not due to leave till late that night, had engaged another taxi to take him to Poona and had left a couple of hours before the arrival of the police.

The culprit had a big start, but as there was still a chance of laying him low, the police hurried to Victoria Terminus and sought the aid of the Control Office. With the kind permission of the officer in charge, telephone messages giving details of the crime and the description of the accused were sent to the police at all likely stations along the route as far as Belgaum and they were particularly asked to search all motor vehicles entering their jurisdiction from Bombay. This was followed up with urgent telephones to Poona and Belgaum where he was likely to go. This proved to be the culprit's undoing, for he was arrested by the Belgaum Police travelling in a bus from Kolhapur, and property valued at Rs. 26,750-9-9 was recovered.

He was charged under sections 454 and 381, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

But for the prompt action taken by the police, the arrest of the accused would have been a difficult task, for his intention was to get to Belgaum as quickly as he could—pick up his wife—and get away to Goa.

(4) On the 22nd October 1933, about 7-30 p.m., Mr. B. J. Dhondi, an Advocate, residing on the third floor of a building on Gowalia Tank Road, reported that he left home at 6 p.m., and that within half an hour of his departure, his premises were broken into and jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,910-8-0 had been stolen.

On making enquiries at the scene of offence it was learnt that shortly after the complainant had driven away in his car, two Indian Christians went up to the third floor of the building on the pretext of seeing an Ayah named Mary whom they had got to know a few days prior to the commission of the offence. Immediate steps were taken to fix the identity of the two strangers. Within a couple of hours an old jail bird named John Antone with several aliases was arrested while coming out of a liquor shop. He denied all knowledge of the crime, but was detained in custody as he was identified as one of the two strangers who used to visit Mary.

After a deal of questioning, he admitted that his associate was one Bobby *alias* Joseph Sequiera, but declined to divulge his whereabouts.

In their efforts to trace Bobby, the police acting on a clue, arrested one Alex Cornelias at Grant Road, and ascertained from him that Bobby had given him a bundle to keep for him but that on hearing of his associate's arrest, had taken it away the following day.

Simon Almeida, another of Bobby's associates, was taken into custody and on his information, Bobby was arrested in a room on Duncan Road and the greater part of the property was recovered tied in a handkerchief and concealed under his pillow. In all property to the value of Rs. 5,610-8-0 was recovered.

John Antone and Bobby *alias* Joseph Sequiera were charged under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

The former was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 457 and to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 380, the sentences to run concurrently. The latter was awarded a similar sentence and both of them were ordered to report their residence to the police on their release for a period of three years under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.

Alex Cornelias who had no previous conviction was convicted and sentenced on three counts—to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge—Rs. 110 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge and Rs. 50 or 1 month's rigorous imprisonment on the third charge (sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code).

Simon Almeida who was also charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Special and Crime Branches.

21. (1) *Organisation.*—During the year the Special Branch staff remained the same as in the previous year, the existing special appointments being continued throughout the year pending the reorganisation of the C. I. D.

(2) *Plays.*—170 plays were scrutinised by the Special Branch during the year as against 126 in 1932. 161 were passed as unobjectionable, 7 were passed after amendment and 2 were rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on the 27th April and concluded peacefully on May 6th. The public were warned as usual to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharram festival. Two Muhammadans disobeyed the rule prohibiting the appearance in public of persons painted as tigers. They were charged under section 127 of the Bombay City Police Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or to undergo 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

267 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 263 in 1932. The celebrations passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalization.*—17 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 12 in 1932. The applicants were :—

Portuguese Indians	8
Iraqian Jews	3
Roumanian	1
Italian	1
American	1
Dane	1
Pole	1
Indian State subject	1
	17

(5) *Pilgrim Season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim Passes to Iraq.*—765 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 889 in 1932. 1,349 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,556 in the preceding year.

(7) *Emergency Certificates.*—97 foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 135 in 1932.

(8) *Recommendation for Visas.*—85 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 158 in 1932.

(9) *Applications for Passports.*—744 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 846 in 1932. In 9 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(10) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 22 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 5 in 1932.

The Branch also reported on the cases of 11 Indians who applied for passports to return to India from abroad.

(11) *Examination of Passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 555 incoming vessels during the year as against 489 in 1932. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 48,428 passports were examined as against 50,843 in 1932.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 461 persons who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 474 in 1932. Following is their nationality :—

British subjects (Indian and European) ..	222
British Protected subjects	113
Portuguese	38
French	18
Americans	13
Dutch	10
Italian	9
Chinese	7
Swedish	7
Swiss	6

Germans	2
Spanish	2
Greeks	2
Iraqian	1
Danish	1
Belgian	1
Japanese	1
Afghan	1
Persian	1
Argentinian	1
Austrian	1
Czechoslovakian	1
Turkish	1
Norwegian	1
No nationality (former Russian)	1
	461

(13) *Deportations.*—During the year, 1 Egyptian subject was deported from Bombay under the provisions of Foreigners' Act, III of 1864. One Italian and 2 Czechoslovakians, who were deported from Karachi and Delhi, respectively, passed through Bombay. Arrangements were made to receive them on their arrival from Karachi and Delhi and to despatch them by sea to Italy and Czechoslovakia.

(14) *Repatriates.*—The Branch received the following repatriates from the places mentioned and arranged for their despatch to their homes up-country :—

Iraq	3
Colon	2
France	1
Costanza	1
Mexico	1
London	1
Brazil	3
Panama	2
Africa	2
Singapore	2
Constantinople	1
Saigon	1
	20

The Branch arranged for the repatriation of two residents of Mauritius and one Turk from Syria, who came to Bombay and became destitute.

(15) *Strikes.*—During the year 1933 there were 41 industrial strikes as against 26 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of strikes was mainly due to the introduction of the new system of 3–4–6 looms, 2–3 sides and cut in the wages of the workers effected by the millowners on account of depression in trade. Eight mills struck work

as a protest against the new system, 19 against the wage-cut and the remaining 14 for other reasons. The more important strikes took place in the Raghuwanshi Mill, Tulsipipe Road ; Indian Manufacturing Mill, Ripon Road, Madanpura ; Khatau Makanji Mill, Haines Road, Byculla ; Jam Mill No. 2, Sewri ; and the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Suparibaug Road, Parel :

(*a*) *Raghuwanshi Mill.*—On May 13th, 522 workers of the Reeling, Winding and Doubling Departments struck work as a protest against the cut in their wages. The same day the strikers rushed into the engine-shed in order to damage the machinery. The manager, Mr. H. J. Grindrod, and the carding master, Mr. Gustadjee Kavina, intervened with the result that they were assaulted by the strikers with bobbins and stones. The manager received a wound over the right eye and was detained in hospital for treatment for over a week. The management thereupon closed the mill on May 24th and re-started it on June 1st. The strike was unsuccessful.

(*b*) *The Indian Manufacturing Mill.*—500 workers struck work on June 15th protesting against the alleged ill-treatment by Mr. Nathoobhai Gopalji Desai, the weaving master, and demanded his removal. Some of the strikers rushed into his office and assaulted him and the overseer, Jagmohandas Mangaldas, and sizing master Mudliar, who intervened on his behalf. The strike ended on August 3rd. It was unsuccessful.

(*c*) *Khatau Makanji Mill.*—700 weavers struck work on October 5th as a protest against the cut in their wages. Some of the strikers rushed into the Winding, Warping and Spinning Department and brought out the workers there. When Baborijan Birjan, a Gurkha watchman, tried to prevent them he was assaulted by the strikers with lathis and stones. He unsheathed his " Kukri " in self-defence and a striker named Mahomed Yakub, who tried to snatch it, received a wound on his right hand. On October 11th all the strikers resumed work unconditionally.

(*d*) *Jam Mill No.* 2.—800 workers struck work on November 1st as a protest against a further cut in their wages. On November 9th, Bhanoo Gopal, Sitaram Bhawoo and nine other strikers went to the sister mill, Jam Mill No. 1, Lalbaugh, belonging to the same Agents, to bring out the men working there. They were arrested by the police and charged with disorderly behaviour. They were convicted and sentenced by the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Dadar, on November 14th to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. The strike was partly successful as the Agents reduced the dear food allowance to 45 per cent. instead of 40 per cent. as notified previously.

(*e*) *Jacob Sassoon Mill.*—The Agents of this mill, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, stopped the dear food allowance of 80 per cent. and 70 per cent. which was hitherto paid to the workers. At the same time they made some changes in the basic wages so that the actual drop in the wages was less than the full 70 or 80 per cent. dear food allowances. 950 weavers thereupon went on strike on

November 11th. On November 13th, a head jobber and four other strikers, who had resumed work unconditionally, were attacked with stones on their way home by some strikers at Curry Road Bridge. On November 28th, all the strikers resumed work unconditionally.

(16) *Agitation by labour leaders in the Mill area.*—The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Kandalkar's party), the Red Girni Kamgar Union (Randive's party) and the Young Workers' League started a vigorous agitation from March 1933 against the new system and the wage-cut. They held 322 meetings and took out 16 processions exhorting the workers to bring about a general strike against the offensive of the millowners. On April 1st, the Red Girni Kamgar Union (Randive's party) and the Young Workers' League jointly convened a meeting of about 150 unemployed mill-hands, mostly from the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Kumri Galli, Parel, and exhorted them to oppose the new system and bring about a general strike. On the termination of the meeting they formed a procession of workers and marched them with red flags through Parel Road, Chinchpokli Road, past the Alexandra Mill at Ghorapdeo Road. Some of the processionists threw stones at the Alexandra Mill and did damage to it. The police arrested the following eleven leaders, who were convicted and sentenced for rioting on January 10th, 1934, as noted against their names :—

1. S. G. Sardesai of the Red Girni Kamgar Union.	Fined Rs. 200 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
2. C. M. Jadhav of the Young Workers' League.	Fined Rs. 150 each or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.
3. S. G. Patkar of the Young Workers' League.	
4. R. D. Pawar of the Young Workers' League.	
5. G. M. Chawan of the Young Workers' League.	Fined Rs. 50 each or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
6. R. K. Bhogale of the Young Workers' League.	
7. D. B. Sawant of the Young Workers' League.	
8. Ankush Bhiwa of the Young Workers' League.	
9. T. T. Suryawanshi of the Young Workers' League.	
10. S. G. Tambitkar of the Young Workers' League.	
11. R. B. More of the Young Workers' League.	

(17) *Warning to the press.*—During the year warnings were given under the orders of Government to 55 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

(18) *Proscriptions.*—2,333 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(19) *Prosecutions.*—(*a*) With a view to checking the illegal activities of the Communists in Bombay, who incited workers to violence, prosecutions were instituted against the following Communists, who were convicted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrates as shown against their names :—

1. Babu Dhondu Parab, Secretary of the Workers' Party of B. T. Randive.	Sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, V Court, on May 9th, to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under sections 117, 148 and 392, Indian Penal Code.
2. Vishnu Bhikaji Parab *alias* Varaskar.	Sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, V Court, on August 3rd, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 117, 147, 451 and 426, Indian Penal Code, and bound over to keep peace for one year in Rs. 100 under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.
3. Motiram Anant Potkar *alias* Balaram Potkar, active worker of Randive party.	Sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on August 22nd, to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
4. Ramkrishna Mahadev Jambhekar, active worker of the Red Girni Kamgar Union.	Prosecuted under sections 117, 147 and 324, Indian Penal Code, for making inciting speeches. The case is pending in the Presidency Magistrate's VII Court, Mazagaon.

(*b*) *Prosecutions under the Press Act.*—On October 27th, 1933, Mrs. H. Mascarenhas, keeper of the Anglo-Lusitano Press, and Mr. Jos. Leon DeSouza, Advocate, were prosecuted under section 12 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, for printing and publishing two leaflets without the names of the printer and the press. They were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125 and Rs. 10, respectively.

(*c*) *Prosecution under the Passport Rules.*—During the year one British Indian was detected on arrival to be fraudulently using the passport of another person. He was prosecuted under the Passport Rules and convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

(20) *Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.*—Security was demanded under this Act from the following presses and papers :—

	Rs.	
1. K. N. Sailor Press ..	1,000	
2. Advocate of India Press ..	3,000	
3. The Maratha Newspaper ..	3,000	
4. Shri Dattatraya Printing Press ..	3,000	
5. The Nava Kal Newspaper ..	3,000	
6. The Indian Jail or Hindi Jailkhana .	1,000	
7. Political Sufferers Press ..	1,000	
8. Shri Dattatraya Printing Press ..	5,000	
9. The Nava Kal Newspaper ..	5,000	
10. The Muflis ..	1,000	
11. Shri Jain Bhaskarodya Press ..	3,000	
12. Prabuddha Jain Newspaper ..	3,000	
13. Free Press Bulletin Press ..	10,000	On 18th September 1933 including Rs. 5,000 of the previous deposit made on 10th November 1932.
14. Free Press Journal Newspaper ..	10,000	Deposited on 23rd September 1933, including the balance of Rs. 5,000 of the previous deposit made on 10th November 1932.
15. Murtipooja Virodhak Patrika ..	1,000	
16. Cutchi Memon Pol Patrika ..	1,000	
17. Kamgar Bulletin	1,000	
18. Toofan Newspaper	1,000	
19. Swadeshi Patrika	1,000	
20. Anandi Mouj	1,000	

(21) *Civil Disobedience Movement.*—The Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, XVI of 1932, came into force from the 16th December 1932. During the year 1933, 118 persons were arrested and dealt with under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, and 296 persons were convicted during the year for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement. The movement was suspended from 10th May 1933 in accordance with the advice of Mr. Gandhi after his release from jail on the 8th May 1933. Towards the end of July 1933, Mr. M. S. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, supported by Mr. Gandhi, issued a statement to the press advising people to resort to individual civil disobedience and declaring that all Congress organisations should cease to function. From August to December 1933, 55 persons were dealt with in connection with individual civil disobedience.

Crime Branch.

(22) *Organisation.*—During the year 1933, i.e. with effect from 13th March 1933, the Criminal Tribes Branch was amalgamated with the Crime Branch and occupied the room vacated by the Foreign Branch. The Crime Branch has now been divided into two branches, i.e. Detection of crime, and Prevention of crime, the object being to allow each branch to devote its entire attention respectively to the detective and preventive sides of crime. The Prevention of Crime Branch has been strengthened by the addition of 2 clerks, 2 head constables and 4 constables of the Crime Branch. This Branch in addition to its original Criminal Tribes work now does the following preventive work :—(1) Dealing with foreigners, (2) Externments under section 27-IV-1902 and (3) P.R.T. from Bombay. They also investigate cases picked up by them and round up gangs of bad characters for externment and deportation. This Branch has also assisted in picking up gambling cases in the city.

The Detection of Crime Branch which has now been relieved of the above preventive side of crime work is in a position to devote more of its time to the detection of crime as will be seen by the increase of cases dealt with during the year 1933 over 1932.

The difficulty of accommodation continues and the fact that no lock-up for the C. I. D. exists is also a great hardship. At times this Branch has had as many as 75 prisoners in custody, the majority in connection with important crimes. To distribute these men daily amongst the various divisional lock-ups was not only undesirable in many ways but caused a great deal of expense and waste of time. The proposals for a new office building and central lock-up, if accepted, will be a great boon to the small staff of this Branch whose work increases year by year in spite of these adverse conditions.

(22-A) *Criminal cases.*—197 cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch during the year 1933 as against 121 cases in the previous year. Of these, 185 were taken up *suo motu* as against 106 of the previous year and 12 cases at the Magistrates' direction as against 15 in the previous year.

(23) *Assistance to Divisional Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important crimes and in a large number of cases joint enquiries were carried out with successful results. The following are some of the more important cases in which joint enquiries were made :—

1. Gamdevi Police Station Rs. 33,000 house-breaking case.
2. Dongri Police Station Rs. 5,000 house-breaking case.
3. Esplanade Police Station murder case.
4. Malabar Hill pipe climbing series of cases.
5. Nagpada murder case.
6. Gamdevi Rs. 6,000 House-breaking cases.
7. Esplanade Police Station series of pipe climbing cases.
8. Dadar Parsee Colony murder case.
9. Janjikar Street attempted murder case.

(24) *Assistance to Mofussil Police.*—The Crime Branch rendered assistance to the mofussil police and also to the police of other parts of India in a large number of important cases. The amount of work done under this heading during the year was unusually heavy and put a heavy strain upon the investigating officers, who, in many cases, were complimented by the authorities concerned for their smart work. The following are some of the principal cases :—

1. Arrest of a gang of persons wanted at Ceylon for murder and dacoity.
2. Raichur Rs. 3,200 house-breaking case.
3. Kalyan counterfeiting case.
4. Alibag attempted murder case.
5. Jullundur cheating cases.
6. Delhi house-breaking case.
7. Satara cheating cases.
8. Fatehpur dacoity case.
9. Deogaon house-breaking case.
10. Shimoga town criminal breach of trust case.
11. Kashmir conspiracy case.
12. Amritsar attempted murder case.
13. Jaunpur kidnapping and theft case.
14. Malabar District criminal breach of trust case.

(25) *Gambling cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch took out 22 gambling warrants out of which 20 warrants were executed and 2 unexecuted. 141 persons were arrested out of whom 103 were convicted, 12 acquitted by the courts and 2 discharged by the police. The cases of 24 persons are pending. 4 cases of Street gambling were detected by the Branch in which 5 persons were arrested and convicted.

The staff also functioned on the Race Course during the earlier part of the year and detected 19 cases in which 37 persons were arrested, out of whom 15 were convicted, 14 acquitted, 5 discharged, 1 absconded and 2 are pending.

The raids during the year were directed against the larger and better known concerns with the result that some big hauls were obtained.

(26) *Pending cases of previous years—Conspiracy to import Fire-Arms and Ammunition for committing Dacoities, Robberies, etc., for Revolutionary purposes.*—On 30th October 1932, a Christian youth, who was a passenger from Goa by S. S. " Hiravati ", was arrested by the Customs officials at the Ferry Wharf being found in possession of four revolvers and 30 cartridges which he had concealed in his bedding. He was immediately handed over to the Harbour Police. He gave his name as Manuel Britto and would not give any satisfactory account regarding himself or the fire-arms and ammunition. The investigation was ordered to be made by the C. I. D. In the search of his belongings some letters were found along with a registered postal cover insured for Rs. 170 from Gwalior and addressed to Manuel Britto at Goa. The envelope bore the sender's name as R. A. Sarvate, c/o S. S. Sangh, Gwalior. The letters were signed as " Dinesh ", " Girish ", etc., and the writers had

asked for replies to be sent to Balmukund Sharma, c/o Scindia Sewa Sangh, Nava Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior. A reply post-card with address " Mycle Fernandes, c/o Empire Motor Training College, Queen's Road, Delhi " was found. The contents of the letters were very suspicious and the boy was strongly suspected to be either a member or an agent of some revolutionary communist party. Beyond stating that the bedding with the arms and ammunition had been handed over to him at Goa by a stranger, who was a Hindu and that the stranger had promised to meet him at Bombay outside the Wharf, the accused would not give any information and even denied any knowledge about the letters, etc.

However from the clue obtained from the contents of the letters, enquiries were immediately set on foot and officers were sent to Gwalior and Goa and information was given by wire to the Delhi C.I.D. to arrest suspected persons and search their places. This resulted in the arrest of two more youths at Delhi and two at Gwalior. The following is the result of the enquiry :—

(1) Manuel Britto was only an assumed name and he was identified as Stephen, son of Joseph Fernandes, who had settled in Gwalior.

(2) Dinesh, the writer of the letters, was one Balkrishna Bhikaram Sharma, the brain of this little group.

(3) Balmukund Sharma is the brother of Balkrishna and both of them were arrested at Gwalior.

(4) R. A. Sarvate, the sender of the Insured letter, was arrested at Delhi where he was studying in a motor training school under the name of Balwantsing and was receiving letters under the assumed name of " Mycle Fernandes."

(5) " Girish" was one Girdharsing Radhakison and he was arrested at Delhi along with R. A. Sarvate.

In their search, revolutionary literature, including proscribed books of the lives of revolutionaries, etc., and incriminating letters, were found. They have all of them made confessionary statements from which it appeared that they used to read and discuss the cases against Bhagatsing and his associates and thus became inspired to do something for the freedom of the country. They decided to import arms and ammunition from Goa, Hyderabad (Deccan), etc., and to learn motor driving to facilitate the commission of dacoities, etc., and had actually obtained some money by the commission of two cases of house-breaking and theft in Gwalior. The stolen property was recovered from the house of Balkrishna Sharma.

As there was no analogous section in Gwalior Penal Code to 120-B, Indian Penal Code, and as the Arms Act was not applicable there, it was decided to proceed with the case against all of the accused in Bombay and extradition warrants were sent to the Resident at Gwalior to surrender

the two accused arrested there. They were brought to Bombay and were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 22nd March 1933 as follows :—

1. Stephen Joseph Fernandes *alias* Manuel Britto.	Sentenced each to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	(1) under sections 120-B, 392, 457, 380, Indian Penal Code.
2. Girdharsing Radhakison *alias* Girish.		
3. R. A. Sarvate *alias* Jagdish.	Do.	(2) under section 19 of Arms Act.
4. Balkrishna Bhikaram Sharma *alias* Dinesh.	Sentences of 2 years to run concurrently.	

5. Balmukund Sharma was discharged.

(27) The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Branch during the year :—

(*a*) *Crime Branch.*

(1) *Motor Car Theft Cases.*—During the month of May 1933 a serious epidemic of motor car thefts occurred in the City. The first car was stolen on the 19th May 1933 when left temporarily by its owner outside a public building in broad day-light and was subsequently found in a small bye-lane in the heart of the city stripped of all its fittings and tools. Other cases of a similar nature followed in rapid succession until six cars in all had been stolen. The thief usually changed the scene of his activity, the time of the theft and the make of car stolen which made detection a difficult problem. From the descriptions available when he was seen it was obvious that he was also resorting to changes of wearing apparel and hats. The stolen cars were in each case abandoned in a different and obscure part of the city. Every possible ruse was attempted by the officers of Crime Branch to trap the motor thief and their efforts were eventually rewarded when he was laid by the heels in a room at Kamatipura shortly after a car theft. Stolen accessories and many switch keys found in the room started the inquiry, which after a prolonged and arduous investigation, was successfully concluded. All the stolen property was recovered from various receivers in different parts of the city and identified by their owners, the recovered articles resembling a motor accessory store.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, who, in convicting and sentencing him to a term of 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in addition to 12 stripes in jail, paid tribute to the detective ability displayed by the investigating officers. Six receivers were also convicted and sentenced to pay heavy fines or in default to undergo imprisonment.

(2) *Sheroo's House-breaking Cases.*—During the month of April 1933, a series of house-breaking and theft cases in the Lamington Road and Falkland Road area engaged the attention of this Branch. Plain clothes men, disguised as beggars and street sleepers, were placed in the affected area and they arrested one Abdul Husain *alias* Sheroo, a notorious house-breaker, who appeared to be displaying a more than friendly interest in the locality.

After arrest, this person refused to utter a word but enquiries soon led to the tracing of his associates and receivers who were roped in, one by one, during the early hours of the morning. In spite of the violent attitude adopted by Sheroo, who flew at the investigating officers whenever confronted with stolen property and receivers, the investigation proceeded with the result that property valued at Rs. 2,564 was recovered in six cases of house-breaking and theft. During an inquiry, Sheroo became very violent and severely assaulted an officer and a constable for which offence he was separately charged. During the trial when confined in the Esplanade cells he tore up the sleeping boards and armed with a huge piece of wood defied all and sundry to take him out. He was forcibly over-powered and again charged for assaulting the police.

The Presidency Magistrate, in convicting the accused Sheroo and his gang, referred to the former as a dangerous yet clever criminal and complimented the investigating officers on the successful investigation resulting in such a menace to society being put away for a long period :—

Convictions.

1.	Abdul Husain *alias* Sheroo ..	3 years' and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 12 stripes.
2.	Daud Buran ..	10 months' rigorous imprisonment.
3.	Bachoo Ismail ..	6 months' do.
4.	Abdul Rahman Banumiya ..	1 year and 7 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Three receivers were also fined sums ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50.

(3) *Gang of house-breakers and robbers.*—During the months of August, September and early part of October 1933, there was an abnormal increase of crime, especially robberies and burglaries, in Esplanade Section and the area round about Chaupati sea face and Queen's Road. Special measures were taken to combat this evil as a result of which the Crime Branch discovered a place on the reclamation ground on Chaupati sea face where suspicious looking persons were found regularly meeting.

On the 10th October 1933, the place was raided and the following six persons were arrested :—(1) Mitha son of Khemakhan, (2) Abdul Rahiman son of Nannemiyan, (3) Muhammad son of Usman, (4) Muhammad Rahim son of Jan Muhammad, (5) Kanji son of Mulji, (6) Willie son of David, and in their search, house-breaking implements were found. Subsequently in the course of inquiries, two other members of the gang, viz., (7) Ghulam Husain son of Nabibux and (8) Aziz son of Abdul were arrested and part of the stolen property concerned in three different cases.

of Esplanade Section was recovered. All the accused, except Nos. 5, 6 and 7, were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and some of the cases have been disposed of and some are pending as follows :—

Serial No.	Case No.	Name of accused.	Section.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	252 of 1933.	1. Muhammad Usman. 2. Muhammad Rahim, son of Jan Muhammad.	457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code.	175 1	21 0	Accused No. 2 given benefit of doubt and acquitted on 4th January 1934. Accused No. 1 convicted and sentenced under section 411, Indian Penal Code, to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on 9th January 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate (this sentence to run concurrently with his sentence in case No. 327).
2	324 of 1933.	1. Mitha, son of Khemakhan. 2. Muhammad son of Usman. 3. Abdul Rahiman, son of Nannemiyan.	Do. ..	195 0	58 0	Pending.
		4. Aziz, son of Abdul.	411–414, Indian Penal Code.	43 0	43 0	Pending.
3	327 of 1933.	1. Mitha, son of Khemakhan. 2. Abdul Rahiman, son of Nannemiyan. 3. Muhammad son of Usman.	457,380 and 114, Indian Penal Code.	684 3	463 0	Accused convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 9th January 1934 under section 411, Indian Penal Code, as follows :— No. 1.—2 years' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2.—1 year's rigorous imprisonment. No. 3.—2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
		4. Aziz, son of Abdul.	411–414, Indian Penal Code.	95 2	95 2	Pending.

No. 2 in case No. 327 above, was also charged under section 128-IV-1902 and he was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on 9th January 1934.

Kanji Mulji was dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners Act and Ghulam Husain son of Nabibux was charged under section 112-IV-1902, clause (D), and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on 9th December 1933. Willie son of David was discharged.

All the above 8 members of the gang were found with no ostensible means of subsistence associating together for the purpose of committing crimes and hence they were reported and have been declared by the Government as criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(4) *Insurance Fraud.*—On 5th October 1931 about 3 a.m., there was a fire in a godown at Khandia Street containing bundles of cotton waste belonging to one Abdeally A. Jariwalla. Abdeally submitted a claim for the loss of goods by fire and water valued at Rs. 16,000 as he had insured the goods for Rs. 17,000 in the British India General Insurance Company, Ltd. The manager of the company suspected some foul play and asked for the case to be investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. It transpired that the policy had been obtained only about a month previous to the fire. On the 19th October 1931, C. I. D. officers visited the godown and noticed that the fire had originated at the rear of the godown at a corner where there were corrugated iron sheets. The goods appeared to be far less in quantity than stated and it was suspected that the fire was started purposely with a view to cheat the Insurance Company by claiming the insured amount. The police emptied the whole godown by employing coolies and counted the bundles and found that the godown actually contained only 592 whereas he had stated that the godown contained 987 bundles. Only a few bundles had been burnt completely and a few more had been burnt partially. On going through the accounts it was found that a few days prior to taking out the policies, Abdeally had credited Rs. 5,500 and Rs. 4,500 in the name of his mother and brother and on the debit side he had shown that he had purchased cotton waste of that amount. Abdeally was unable to prove he had bought the waste from a particular person. The entries regarding credit of the amount were also found to be false. On the strength of this evidence the accused was charged for attempt to cheat and falsification of accounts, etc., before the Presidency Magistrate, II Court, but the Court after hearing the evidence discharged the accused.

On appeal to High Court, through the Government, the discharge order was cancelled and the High Court ordered the case to be re-tried by the same Court. The accused succeeded by this time in tampering with some of the prosecution witnesses and also gave defence witnesses to show that he had purchased some large amount of cotton waste. The case was hard fought by the defence counsel and all sorts of allegations were made in Court against the prosecution witnesses but ultimately

as the prosecution evidence could not be rebutted, charges under sections 420–511 were framed and the accused was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, II Court, on 25th April 1933 to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or four months' rigorous imprisonment. There was only one case of its kind reported from Rangoon in the Law Reports, the facts of which were similar to the present case.

(5) *New Grand Club Gambling Case.*—For the past few years several clubs have come into existence in this city, ostensibly on the lines of *bona fide* and constitutional clubs. These clubs were known to the police as rendezvous of well-known gamblers and bad characters of this city but owing to the fact that all of them were run in accordance with rules carefully drafted so as not to infringe the law relating to gambling it was very difficult to proceed against them.

In May 1933, a similar club was opened at Chowpatty Sea Face on a grand scale by one Gani Abdulla Patel and one Karmali Mukamad. The club was called the "New Grand Club". In a short time it blossomed into an important gambling den and a Mecca for all the big gamblers of this city. Rumours were afloat that the proprietors were making enormous profits amounting to thousands of rupees every night. On the 23rd September 1933, at 9-30 p.m., the club was raided after three months' preliminary enquiry and planning. 13 men were arrested on the premises, about Rs. 4,000 cash was attached and a number of *satta* and race betting slips, gambling account books, a cart-load of cards and other gambling materials were seized.

In the course of investigation, it was found from the accounts that the club's profits amounted to about Rs. 75,000 within a short period of four months. The club had maintained an establishment costing about 500 rupees a month. Seven proprietors, including Gani Abdulla Patel, were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and after a lengthy trial of four months, in which the defence conducted by six well-known Counsel must have cost thousands of rupees, the case ended in conviction and the seven proprietors were fined Rs. 500 each.

It is hoped that this conviction will remove the current belief amongst the gambling fraternity that clubs with rules, bye-laws and a constitution drafted with the aid of legal brains, cannot be touched by the police whatever may be the nature and extent of gambling carried on in them.

In the case against 13 persons arrested in the club at the time of the raid, 10 have been convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The case against the remaining three is pending.

(6) *Gang of cheats and robbers at Worli and Dadar.*—On 12th September 1933, one Gopal Khetsi, a grocer, residing at Worli, called at the Agripada Police Station and complained that at about 1 p.m. on 11th September 1933 he was robbed of Government Currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 450 by three Bhayas on Love Grove Road. A case under sections 392 and 114, Indian Penal Code, was registered (Agripada Police Station case No. 299 of 1933). Tukaram Sahadev, who was along with the complainant at the time the latter was robbed,

was detained for inquiries but subsequently became a witness. During the course of inquiries by the C. I. D., Crime Branch, it was learnt that the culprits in question were the members of a gang of robbers and cheats headed by one Kalicharan Ramdayal *alias* Babuji who used to harbour the gang in his room at Parel. The movements of the gang were watched and the following persons were arrested :—

1. Kalicharan Ramdayal *alias* Babuji.
2. Shivnath Raghunath.
3. Jagdatt Bahadursing.
4. Shivshankar Rameshwar.
5. Basdeo Bachoo.
6. Ramzani Solarbux.
7. Waman Ramchandra.
8. Chhotalal Ramdayal.
9. Abdul Rafiq Abdul Ghaffur.

Further inquiries showed that the whole gang used to meet in the room of No. 1, Kalicharan Ramdayal, for the purpose of making plans. A few days prior to the offence in question Kalicharan Ramdayal, Shivnath Raghunath, Jagdatt Bahadursing, Shivshankar Rameshwar, Basdeo Bachoo and one Mushtaq (at large) conspired to cheat the complainant and deprive him of Rs. 450. They made the complainant believe that they had 9 Government Currency notes of Rs. 100 each to be disposed of for half their value as they were stolen property. Shivnath arranged that the complainant should be at the race-course at 1 p.m. on 11th September 1933 with Rs. 450 in Government Currency notes and promised to bring the 9 Government Currency notes of Rs. 100 each to be sold for Rs. 450. Accordingly complainant went to the race-course, accompanied by a servant, where he delivered Rs. 450 in Government Currency notes to the accused Shivnath with whom were accused Nos. 1 to 5 and 8 and 9. Shivnath in exchange handed over a bundle of papers to the complainant, but before he could open the bundle some other members of the gang pretending to be C. I. D. men came up and accosted the complainant. In the confusion all the accused ran away with complainant's money. When the complainant opened the package at home he found that it contained papers of no value. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 charged under sections 420, 170, 341 and 120-B were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, VI Court (Court case No. 1100-P of 1933). The Presidency Magistrate convicted accused Nos. 1 and 4 under section 420 and 114, Indian Penal Code. No. 1 was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. No. 4 was sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on 4th December 1933. The others were discharged for want of evidence.

Enquiries further showed that accused Nos. 1, 6 and 7 with one Manwa, who is at large, conspired on or about 13th July 1933 to cheat one

Damodardas Keshavdas, a grass merchant and landlord of Kolaba District. Of these Nos. 6 and 7 with Manwa made the complainant believe that they possessed stolen property consisting of 170 Government Currency notes of Rs. 100 each and some jewellery and that they were prepared to part with it for Rs. 4,600 in Government Currency notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5. The accused induced the complainant to go to Lalvadi, Government Gate Road, with Rs. 4,600 in Government Currency notes of Rs. 5 and 10. Accordingly the complainant went there in a victoria at about 8-30 p.m. on 13th July 1933 when he delivered the money to No. 6 who in return gave him a packet supposed to contain 170 Government Currency notes of Rs. 100 each. Before the complainant could open the packet accused Nos. 8 and 9 suddenly arrived on the spot, made out they were C. I. D. men and demanded that he should be searched. In the confusion all the accused ran away and the complainant when he examined the packet at home found that it contained worthless papers. The complainant then went to Bhoiwada Police Station and lodged his complaint under sections 379 and 114, Indian Penal Code (I.P.C. Case No. 226 of 1933). C.I.D., after making necessary inquiries, charged the following accused under sections 120-B and 420, Indian Penal Code :—

1. Ramzani Salarbux.
2. Kalicharan Ramdayal.
3. Waman Ramchandra.

The accused have been placed on a charge-sheet before the Presidency Magistrate, V Court (Court Case No. 1327-P of 1933). The case is still pending.

(7) *House-breaking gang.*—About the middle of November 1933 information was received by officers of the Crime Branch, C.I.D., that a gang of house-breakers headed by one Mahomed Shafi were operating in the city. Inquiries were commenced and a careful watch was kept on those suspected to be members of the gang with the result that the residence of their receiver one Sherkhan Ismailkhan, the rent collector of a chawl at Lamington Road, was traced.

A succession of raids were carried out in the early hours of the morning of the 21st November 1933 and the whole gang roped in. Subsequently the room of the receiver Sherkhan Ismailkhan was searched and a quantity of stolen property, house-breaking implements, torches, etc., were found. The leaders of this gang, who were hardened criminals with long lists of previous convictions, refused to assist in the inquiry. From the junior members of the gang however sufficient information was gleaned to enable the police to recover property and detect 6 cases of house-breaking and theft from various parts of this city. Fourteen charge-sheets in respect of cases of house-breaking and theft and receiving stolen property were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who, in convicting and sentencing the accused persons as mentioned below, complimented the police on the work done by them in bringing the gang to book.

List of persons convicted.

1.	Muhammad Shafi ..	.. 3½ years' rigorous imprisonment and to report residence for 2 years under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.
2.	Abdul Razzaq *alias* German	.. 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and to report residence for 2 years under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.
3.	Abrahar Ahmed *alias* Sayed	.. 4 years and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to report residence for 2 years under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.
4.	Abdul Phiroz Salim	.. 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, 1 day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
5.	Abdul Phiroz Harami	.. 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.
6.	Jamirhusain Manjurhusain	.. 1 day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.
7.	Karim Ismail ..	.. Do. do.

The receiver Sherkhan Ismailkhan was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(8) *Bhurekhan's cases (a cat burglar).*—The exploits of a daring cat burglar who operated in the Warden Road area of the city caused considerable anxiety to the police during the latter part of September and October 1933. In spite of extra plain clothes police posted in the locality the man continued to enter flats by scaling water pipes leading to open windows on the third and fourth floors of high buildings and to remove articles of value from the dressing tables of his sleeping victims.

On the 11th October 1933 one Mr. Roddy from Hyderabad State who was residing temporarily at Warden Road reported to the police that his flat had been burgled and property valued rupees 1,600 stolen. C.I.D. officers at once visited the scene of the crime and carefully examined all articles handled by the accused which had been discarded by him on the terrace of the house as worthless. Upon the surface of a small plated box two readable finger impressions were traced which were photographed. A list of cat burglars known to be out of jail was sent to the Finger Print Bureau with the photographed impressions with the result that the finger prints of one Bhurekhan Muhammadkhan were found to be identical with those upon the box.

A thorough comb out of the city for the wanted man resulted in his arrest a few days later. He however refused to divulge his residence and denied all knowledge of the crimes. His room was eventually traced and searched with the result that a large quantity of stolen property was recovered.

After a long and tedious investigation the police succeeded in tracing the property in 7 cases of house-breaking and theft against the accused who did everything in his power to mislead and hamper the investigating officers.

During the course of the inquiry it was ascertained that Bhurekhan was a native of Tonk State where he lived in great style in his own house and posed as a respectable cloth merchant. A large quantity of piece goods was found in the accused's room in Bombay at the time of the search.

He was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 5 years and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, IV Court, Bombay, on 22nd February 1934.

(b) *General Branch.*

(9) *Post Office theft cases.*—Several cases had come to the notice of the police in which bearer cheques and bearer dividend warrants lost in transit had been cashed at banks by persons who had no title to them.

The task of detecting these thefts was made difficult by the fact that these cheques and dividend warrants for large amounts were sent to the shareholders concerned by ordinary post and in none of the cases was the paying out clerk able to throw any light on the identity of the persons who had called to cash them. Suspicion eventually fell on the employees of the Post Office where the postal packets would be ordinarily handled ; but for a time further action was hampered by lack of evidence and the fact that a number of postal employees handled the articles while in transmission. On the 28th February 1933, information was received that a person named Narayan Vithal Apradh had presented a dividend warrant for Rs. 120 at the Bank of India for collection while the genuine holder of the said dividend warrant, who was at Surat, had only the previous day complained of its non-receipt. As the result of statements made by him a sorting clerk named Pingulkar in the delivery department of the General Post Office, Bombay, was arrested the same day. A search of his residence and of the room of his mistress revealed a number of documents, undoubtedly pilfered by him from the Post Office. Pingulkar had for a number of years been a postman attached to the General Post Office prior to being employed as a sorting clerk. Narayan Vithal who had gone to cash the dividend warrant at the bank was found to be a tool in the hands of Pingulkar to whom eventually eight cases of theft of dividend warrants were traced.

Narayan Vithal turned approver and Pingulkar was put on his trial in three cases under section 52 of the Post Office Act and

sections 467, 471, 420-109, Indian Penal Code, before the High Court Sessions and on the 4th September 1933, he was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. In view of the sentence awarded by the High Court, the other cases against him were dropped. With his arrest such thefts ceased.

(10) *A case of cheating in respect of a non-fragile product named "Valenite".*—In August 1933, two complaints of cheating were investigated by the C. I. D. in which the complainants alleged that they had advanced money to one Herman Wolinski for the manufacture of a non-fragile product named "Valenite" which Wolinski said he was making by a secret process from raw materials obtained in India. He showed the complainants samples of cups and saucers alleged to have been made by him which were stamped "Valenite, Made in India, 100 per cent. Swadeshi" and thus induced them to part with Rs. 3,025 and Rs. 3,600, respectively. Enquiries showed that Wolinski was making his "Valenite" from imported "Bakelite" powder which he obtained from the local agents, and that he was marketing the Valenite products at a considerable loss. He was traced to Singapore where he had absconded after leaving Bombay on the pretext that he had to arrange for the collection of raw materials from the Mysore forests. He was extradited to Bombay where he was eventually convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge, to run concurrently, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 5th December 1933.

(11) *Frauds on the Mercantile Bank of India and other Banks.*—On the 16th July 1932, the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, reported that one Victor Botanie Intaler had presented a forged letter of credit for $81,000 purporting to have been drawn in his favour by the Bank of Montreal, New York Branch, and obtained Rs. 74,600, Rs. 93,000 and Rs. 93,000 on the 12th, 13th and 14th July 1932, respectively. Intaler represented that he had come out to India to purchase cotton. On his last visit to the bank he mentioned that he was expecting a bill for $1,00,000 and enquired whether the bank would enter into a forward contract. The Bank cabled New York for information and on hearing that the letter of credit he had negotiated was a forgery, lodged their complaint with the C. I. D. on the 16th July. Enquiries at the Taj Mahal Hotel showed that Intaler left the hotel on the afternoon of the 14th July. Telegrams were immediately despatched to the police at Calcutta, Colombo, Madras and Karachi asking for his arrest which was effected in Lloyds Bank at Karachi on the 19th July, where he, under the name of David Wemborg, had gone to obtain a sum of $30,000 on a forged letter of credit purporting to have been drawn in his favour by The Banque Commercial de Berne, Berne, and on which letter of credit he had successfully obtained Rs. 18,350 from this bank the previous day. The Karachi Police also arrested one Isac Rosenfeld, as their enquiries showed that he had been associating with Intaler *alias* Wemborg, and had tendered in payment of his passage by air mail to Cairo a one thousand rupee note which had been paid to Intaler by the Mercantile Bank, Bombay. In the course of a few days the Karachi Police recovered

Rs. 2,43,360, £660 and $2,452 (American) from matresses in the room occupied by Rosenfeld in the North Western Hotel. All this money in sterling and dollars recovered by the Karachi Police was traced by the Bombay C. I. D. as having been obtained by Rosenfeld in Bombay in exchange for one thousand rupee notes obtained by Intaler from the Mercantile Bank. On a careful examination of their luggage in Bombay eight small slips of paper containing details of the frauds committed in Bombay and Karachi, and an account of their expenses were found concealed in the folds of a shirt belonging to Rosenfeld. In the course of enquiries it was found that both men arrived in Bombay by the S. S. "Victoria" on the 12th July, Intaler under the name Sam Ast and Rosenfeld under his own name. They put up in different hotels, Rosenfeld under his own name and Sam Ast as V. B. Intaler. They left their respective hotels on the afternoon on the 14th for Delhi where they again put up in different hotels and from there proceeded to Karachi. Their arrest was effected just in time as they had made preparations to leave the country by Air Mail.

Both these men were convicted and each sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment at the Sessions Court, Bombay, on the 18th January 1933. On being put up for trial in the Karachi cases they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each, to run concurrently with the sentence in the Bombay cases.

(12) *"The Times of India" Fraud Case.*—On the 18th September 1933, Mr. K. H. Edwards, Chief Accountant in Bennett, Coleman and Company, Limited, proprietors of "The Times of India", lodged a complaint with the C. I. D. against their chief cashier Mangesh Balkrishna Palekar for misappropriation of company's monies.

It appears that on the 15th September, Mr. Edwards noticed a discrepancy in the account of the amounts received by Palekar from the post office covering entrance fees remitted by money orders by competitors in the various competitions of the "Illustrated Weekly of India". The discrepancy related to a sum, approximately Rs. 700. Palekar on being questioned stated that it was an oversight in the calculations and rectified it. This, however, aroused the suspicions of Mr. Edwards and he called upon Palekar to make a statement accounting for all the sums received during the past six months and deposited in the bank. Palekar promised to do this but failed to turn up at his office after the tiffin interval. A search was made for him but he was not found that day.

On the 18th September, Palekar came to the office and said he had left Bombay for personal reasons on the afternoon of the 15th. As he could not give any further explanation of the discrepancies in his accounts since found out, he was handed over to the police.

After enquiries extending over nearly 2 months, it was found that Palekar had been defrauding the company systematically for a number of years notwithstanding the fact that the accounts were regularly audited every year by a firm of chartered accountants and also by the

officers of the company at regular intervals during the year. The reason for this was that Palekar maintained a book called the daily cash adjusting book which was written up by him daily and showed the various receipts and items of expenditure with a daily balance. The audit made by the company's officers was restricted entirely to the examination of this book and Palekar used to manipulate it as he liked correcting the figures after the audit was over.

Although an examination of the books showed that Palekar had misappropriated over Rs. 74,000 it was found that owing to the clever methods used by him in keeping the books, it could not be found when the fraud actually started. To avoid legal difficulties, only the amount misappropriated from the beginning of the year 1933 up to the time of his arrest was taken into account in charging Palekar. This amount was over Rs. 23,000.

Palekar was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 30th November 1933 under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(28) *Crime detection.*—Plain clothes men were continuously on duty throughout the year keeping in touch with bad characters and obtaining information relating to important crimes. The efforts of these men contributed largely to the successful results obtained during the year in which practically every crime of any importance was detected with unusually good recoveries of property in most cases.

The greater use of the finger print system in the detection of crime yielded very gratifying results. The extent of this success may be gauged by the fact that over 20 cases were detected purely by tracing the criminal from chance prints found at scenes of crime.

(29) *Foreigners deported out of British India.*—18 persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act (III of 1864) during the year 1933 as against 20 in the year 1932.

(30) *Persons deported to India from Foreign Countries.*—84 persons from the following countries were deported to India during the year 1933 as against 74 persons in the previous year and were sent to their homes :—

Africa	46
Aden	1
Basrah	1
United States of America	29
Rangoon	7
Total ..	84

During the past two years there has been a large increase in deportees from Africa and the United States of America.

(31) *Returned foreigner deportees.*—58 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay

in contravention of deportation orders during the year 1933 as against 66 in the year 1932. They were disposed of as under :—

1. 50 dealt with under section 4 of Act III of 1864.
2. 4 externed under section 27–IV–1902.
3. 1 deportation order cancelled.
4. 3 pending (cases under inquiry).

Total 58

Three deportees who were granted licenses to return to British India previously were deported under section 4 of Act III of 1864 after cancellation of their licenses.

(32) *Externments.*—70 persons were externed under the provisions of section 27–IV–1902 as against 45 in the year 1932 and 19 returned externees were dealt with under section 128–IV–1902 as against 7 in the previous year. The cases of 341 persons who were brought up as gangs for externment by the Divisional Police were also dealt with during the year.

(33) *P. R. T. System.*—411 convicts were transferred to the prisons nearest their homes by making use of the P. R. T. system (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 20th October 1901) as against 270 in the previous year. Of these 339 were externees convicted under section 128–IV–1902 for early return to the city. 20 released prisoners who were made P. R. T. to this city were taken over and sent to the police station where they intended to reside.

(34) *Action under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year 80 persons were ordered under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, to report to the police on release from jail their places of residence as against 41 in the previous year. 13 of them were convicted for fresh offences as against 6 in the year 1932. 31 disobeyed the order as against 20 in 1932. Of these 31, 10 were re-arrested and convicted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, as compared to 8 in the year 1932 and 20 are absconding against 10 of the previous year.

(35) *Released prisoners.*—Intimation regarding the release of all bad characters was circulated to the divisions with details of their *modus operandi*, residence, associates, etc. Persons arrested for certain specific offences were photographed and copies supplied to the police stations.

(36) *Counterfeit notes.*—During the year 92 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office for inquiries and were reported on by the Branch as against 135 in the year 1932.

The decrease is mainly due to the introduction of the new pattern Government Currency notes which are difficult to counterfeit. No counterfeits of these new pattern notes have yet been received.

During the year 22 Government Currency notes of Rs. 10 (old pattern) altered to Rs. 50 were sent by the Currency Office for inquiries. These altered notes do not appear to have originated in this city and in spite of exhaustive inquiries the forgers could not be traced.

(37) *Inquiries sent by Magistrates.*—12 cases sent by the Magistrates for inquiry to the Crime Branch were dealt with during the year 1933. Reports in 9 cases have been submitted to the Courts concerned and 3 cases remain under investigation.

(38) *Pathan Branch.*—This branch assisted the City Police in all cases where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the mofussil police. Amongst the more important cases the Ahmedabad dacoity gang case and Andheri dacoity and murder case deserve mention. Valuable assistance was also rendered to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan politics, new arrivals, passports, etc. The Motor Vehicles Department were also assisted in like manner in verifying the character of Pathan and Punjabi Muhammadan applicants for public licenses.

During the earlier part of the year a number of complaints against the oppressive tactics of Pathan money-lenders engaged the attention of this branch. All complainants were directed to the branch which dealt with this difficult social problem in a very able manner with the result that the evil has now considerably decreased.

During the year the Pathan Branch obtained orders against 7 Pathans under section 27–IV–1902 and dealt with one person under section 128–IV–1902. Three others were deported as foreigners under section 3 of Act III of 1864 and three were dealt with under section 4 of the same Act. 19 persons were made P. R. T. to the jails nearest their homes under the P. R. T. system.

The Pathan Branch in spite of its small strength rendered valuable assistance to the police and shipping authorities in matters relating to Pathan and Punjabi seamen, who are taken on in large numbers from this city.

(39) *Criminal Tribes Branch.*—The total number of the registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of year 1933 was 244. During the year 1933 fifty were added to the roll and owing to cancellation, death, transfer outside Bombay, etc., 12 were removed from the register. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 282 as detailed below :—

Rajput Bhamptas	30
Takari Bhamptas	6
Kaikadis	24
Waghris	51
Mang Garudis	166
Mixed Gang No. 1	5
Total ..	282

A detailed statement showing registered members of the Criminal Tribe in Bombay City for the year 1933 is attached.

Finger impression slips of 236 new persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 35 were registered and 201 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them. 30 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 29 of whom were convicted and the case against one is pending as against 47 dealt with in the previous year of whom 45 were convicted, and two were discharged. 12 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to their districts as against 23 in the previous year. One person was surrendered to Baroda State under the Extradition Act. 147 persons, registered in other districts, came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc.; of these, 19 are still in Bombay as against 177 who had visited Bombay in the previous year and 24 of whom had stayed at the end of the year 1932.

83 Pasis, registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act from up-country, came to Bombay on passes for work during the year; of these, 65 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

During the current year the management of the Dharavi Free Colony for the Criminal Tribes members was transferred to the Social Service League, Bombay (Government Resolution, No. 1686/2/18216, dated 19th May 1933). 17 registered members of the Mang Garudi Tribe and 366 unregistered members are staying in the Colony.

In addition to the registers of five tribes to which all the registered members of this City belong, a new register for the members of a mixed gang declared by the Government under Notification No. 4063/3, Home Department, dated 6th December 1933, was opened during the year resulting in the registration of 4 Muhammadans and 1 Christian.

(40) *Vigilance Branch.*—This Branch is still working with an inadequate staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables only. The following is a summary of the work done by the Branch during the year 1933:—

The Bombay Children Act of 1924.

(*a*) 75 destitute children were picked up under section 7(1) (*a*) and sent to the Children Home, Umerkhadi. Of these 44 were sent to certified schools; 11 were handed over to their guardians and the cases against 20 are pending.

Last year 12 cases were shown as pending. Of these eight were sent to certified schools; two handed over to guardians; and two postponed *sine die.*

(*b*) Four cases were taken up under section 7(1), clause (*f*). In two cases the children were removed from prostitutes' houses and two cases are still pending.

(*c*) One case was picked up under section 12 and it ended in conviction.

Bombay City Police Act of 1902.

Four boys were picked up under section 121-IV-1902. Of these, one was sent to a certified school and three were handed over to relatives. Last year three cases against three persons were shown as pending. Of these, two persons were sent to certified schools and one was bound over.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923.

(*a*) 196 cases were picked up under section 3 (soliciting). Of these, 195 resulted in conviction and one in acquittal.

(*b*) 28 cases were picked up under section 5 (living on the earnings of prostitutes). Of these, 19 ended in conviction, five in acquittal and four cases are still pending.

Last year, one case was shown as pending and it ended in acquittal.

Last year, one case was picked up under section 6. It resulted in acquittal.

(*c*) One case was picked up under section 7 (importing a woman for prostitution) and it is still pending in Court.

The Indian Penal Code.

Six cases were picked up under sections 366A, 372 and 373, Indian Penal Code. Of these, three ended in conviction and three are pending.

Out of 28 cases under section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act, one was against the owner of a Turkish Bath and Massage Institute which was in the compound of No. 96, Lamington Road (Old European Brothel) and the owner, who was a Muhammadan woman, was convicted. This place was later on closed.

Several complaints were received against these Baths and Massage Institutes regarding prostitution carried on in these places, but nothing could be done in the matter for want of necessary evidence.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1933, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 75 persons against 36 in 1932 and 76 in 1931.

The following is the result :—

46	convicted.
14	discharged.
60	

The cases against two persons were withdrawn while the cases against thirteen persons were pending.

Under the provisions of section 27(1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 411 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 264 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of

section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 758 and 220 in 1932. Similarly 766 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 411 in 1932.

Police Buildings.

23. The need for additional office accommodation for the staff of the various branches of the Head Police Office and the C.I.D., which have considerably expanded of late years is now acutely felt and in order to relieve the congestion, Government have already accepted a scheme to provide an additional four storey building in the compound of the Head Police Office. It is hoped that Government will be able to see their way to translate this scheme into a reality at an early date.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B(1), B(2) and B(3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 516 covering 777 weapons and the number cancelled was 458 covering 714 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,565 licensed persons possessing 9,775 arms which shows an increase of 58 licensees over the year 1932. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 17 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military Stores ten only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., seven Indian and three European; 13 including the above ten deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breech and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Two deal in old arms, one in lead shot and one in swords.

During the year 3,402 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

Eleven persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all of them were convicted.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 313 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Only one person was prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act, classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 99 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 222, which is an increase of 12 over the figures for the year 1932.

There are 181 underground tanks with pumps installed against 175 during the previous year.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year under report.

Poisons Act. 96 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

Tram Cars. A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F". The number of slight accidents shows an increase of ten as compared with the figures of 1932 and that of serious accidents an increase of 43. There were 10 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	116
Hornby Road	43
Girgaum Road	27
Vincent Road	24
Esplanade Road	19
Charni Road	18
Grant Road	16
Sandhurst Road	15
Reay Road	13
Frere Road	11
Kalbadevi Road	11
Mint Road	10

Theatres. Licenses were renewed in the case of five theatres, five cinema-theatres and 26 cinemas. One cinema, viz., the Regal Cinema, which has been erected opposite the Prince of Wales Museum, was licensed during the year under report. The owners of the National and the Pratap Cinemas did not submit their licenses for renewal as they remained closed throughout the year.

During the year under report one circus visited Bombay.

319 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act. During the year under review 3,229 cars, 182 cycles and 68 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1932 and 1933 are given below :—

	Cars.		Cycles.		Lorries.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
American	1,539	1,981	18	15	10	20
English	645	970	137	112	105	37
Continental	245	278	20	55	7	11
Total ..	2,429	3,229	175	182	122	68

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 92,492.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 11,300.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year are as follows :—

	Bombay City Vehicles.		Presidency Vehicles.	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.
Cars	8,464	247	9,263	471
Cycles	426	28	667	53
Lorries	878	25	35	2
Total ..	9,768	300	9,965	776

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was approximately Rs. 6,65,530.

The figures of motor vehicles registered and re-registered in each district of the Presidency Proper, the City of Bombay and the places outside the Presidency excluding Sind during the year, are given in Table E(2) appended to the report.

There were 931 taxi-cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked and complaints of overcharging were negligible. A stricter method of examining taxi meters was introduced during the year and all meters are now tested on the latest system employed by the authorities in London.

128 lorries and 116 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,319 ; 169 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 143 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses.

There were 3,500 motor accidents or 214 more than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons ; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 70 were fatal accidents resulting in 70 deaths or 4 more than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 17 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and prosecutions were launched with the following results :—

Convicted	7
Acquitted	..
Discharged	3
Pending	7
	17

In 49 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence to charge them.

In 4 cases neither the vehicle nor the driver concerned in the accident could be traced.

Included in the above, the following five cases are worthy of special mention :—

(*a*) In one case an accident occurred in which a man who on failing to board a tram car at a busy junction was unheedful of the traffic and came in contact with the rear portion of a taxi car. He fell on the road and a lorry which was following the taxi pushed him aside and caused injuries which proved fatal.

(*b*) In another case a man who was seated on a load of rice bags in a lorry accidentally fell to the ground when the right rear wheel of the vehicle passed over him killing him on the spot.

(*c*) A man seated on the top of a moving lorry was struck by a branch of a tree overhanging the road as a result of which he was felled to the ground and was crushed to death by the left rear wheel of the lorry.

(*d*) In one case a Fiat car and a Buick car were proceeding in the same direction when the latter which was being driven at an excessive speed, overtook the Fiat on the wrong side of the road and collided with a Chandler car travelling in the opposite direction. So terrific was the impact that the Chandler car was caused to crash into the Fiat car, severely injuring the driver of the latter who later died. The driver of the Buick car was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(*e*) Another case was treated as an accident in which some boys attempted to board the rear platform of a motor lorry whilst being reversed. In doing so one of the boys lost his balance and fell to the ground with the result that the left rear wheel passed over his

head before the driver could stop the lorry. The boy died on his way to hospital.

Of the 70 fatal accidents 22 occurred between 7 a.m. and midday, 24 between midday and 5 p.m., 19 between 5 p.m. and midnight and 5 between midnight and 7 a.m. In 21 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 32 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 9 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 8 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 33 fatal accidents, cars in 30 and omnibuses in 3. In 4 cases the vehicles were not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly of heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 113 heavy motor vehicles, 430 cars and 5 motor cycles were found to have serious mechanical defects due to over-loading and faulty maintenance and the registrations of the vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the driver and owner were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of a defective vehicle.

In all there were 2,608 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,652 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,425 and 1,440 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,335; the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 1,38,714.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district, inspected :—

Broach	37
Surat	289
Thana	242
Ahmednagar	295
East Khandesh	296
West Khandesh	252
Nasik	445
Poona	632
Satara	459
Sholapur	212
Belgaum	672
Kolaba	240
Ratnagiri	223
Dharwar	289

This represents a decrease of 9 public motor vehicles in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited plied their omnibuses over six different routes in Bombay City during the year. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition and covered the routes to a scheduled timing. Eight new omnibuses were licensed during the year.

Table "E" given below shows figures relating to registration, transfers, public vehicles, accidents, licenses, prosecutions, etc. :—

Table "E".

No.	Particulars.	1932	1933
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ..	2,604	3,411
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	470	529
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	122	68
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay ..	9,600	10,370
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	900	930
6	General (Trade) numbers issued	85	92
7	Number of transfers effected	8,362	9,120
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	910	931
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	79	128
10	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	111	116
11	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	19,230	19,335
12	Number of public motor car licenses issued ..	1,340	1,319
13	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued ..	179	169
14	Number of public motor bus licenses issued ..	153	143
15	Number of bus conductors' permits issued	..	104
16	Number of temporary licenses issued	5,244	5,291
17	Number of accidents including fatalities	3,286	3,500
18	Number of fatal accidents	64	70
19	Number of prosecutions	2,425	2,608
20	Number of convictions	1,440	1,652
21	Number of acquittals	218	176
22	Number of cases withdrawn	168	256
23	Number of cases struck off	13	4
24	Number of cases pending	586	520
25	Number of persons driving warned	1,403	2,254
26	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	267	308
27	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	8	8
28	Number of motor vehicles registration of which was suspended	365	548

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report, 4,102 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the city in 1933 was 305 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 17,29,524. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires.

Fires	413
Value of property lost	Rs. 19,88,346

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,115 as against 4,120 in 1932.

Statement D, Police establishment.

The population of the city according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 11·87 as compared with 1 to 13·75 in 1932 and 1 to 12·86 in 1931.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 23·78 as compared with 20·50 in 1932 and 21·71 in 1931.

28. There was no change in the number of pistols and muskets in charge of the Force in the year under review.

Armament, Statement E.

Of the 55 swords shown in Statement E last year 40 have since been returned to the Kirkee Arsenal.

29. During the year 221 officers and men were punished as compared with 195 in 1932.

Punishments and rewards.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal ..	210
Dismissed	11

Of the total number punished 20 were Europeans and 201 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) Good service tickets	2,542
(*b*) Silver stripes	21
(*c*) Two stripes	60
(*d*) One stripe	80
(*e*) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments	34
(*f*) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police	15
(*g*) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police	590
(*h*) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc.	45
Total ..	3,387

I was awarded, on the New Year's Day, 1933, the King's Police Medal. The following officers were also awarded titles and medals :—

New Year's Honours.

Names of officers and ranks.	Title or Medal.
Mr. H. E. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions. Superintendent Mr. M. E. Guider .. Sergeant G. E. Hartnup ..	The King's Police Medal.
Superintendent Mr. C. Bull .. Inspector S. C. A. Lyon .. ,, H. J. Dyer .. ,, T. Naden .. Deputy Inspector F. A. Beart .. ,, H. C. Littlewood ..	The Indian Police Medal.

In February 1933.

Police Constable No. 2367/C, Shankar Lakshman Turi Police Constable No. 3200/F, Balappa Hirappa Dhula.	The Indian Police Medal.

Birthday Honours.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara, O.B.E., I.S.O., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch ..	C.I.E.
Inspector C. H. Klein ..	Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.
Subedar Muhammad Khalil Muhammad Hussain ..	Khan Sahib.
Inspector R. N. Nayampalli ..	Rao Sahib.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 160 against 161 in the preceding year. Of these, 139 were literate in English against 137 in 1932. Literate head constables and constables numbered 2,002 as against 1,933 in 1932. Of these, 247 have a knowledge of English as against 228 in the preceding year.

214 recruits came under training of whom 80 were allotted to Divisions, 10 resigned, 24 were discharged while 100 continued under training at the close of the year.

The First Aid classes for recruits were conducted as before by the honorary lecturer Khan Sahib Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S., with the result that 89 recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured." The honorary services rendered by this Doctor to the Bombay City Police in this connection for a number of years have been appreciated by Government by conferring upon him the title of Khan Sahib.

"Refresher" courses in drill and law for Naiks were also held as usual at the Naigaum Head Quarters.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1933 as compared with 1932 :—

Casualties.

	1932	*1933*
(1) Resigned	19	38
(2) Discharged	40	57
(3) Dismissed	25	11
(4) Died	35	22
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	99	127
(6) Deserted	1	..
Total ..	219	255

I regret to record the deaths of Inspectors P. R. Baker and D. M Somji.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1933 was 4,839 as compared with 4,428 in 1932. Of these, 20 were suffering from Tuberculosis.

Health.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1932	*1933*
Indian officers and men	56·14	62·25
European officers	2·2	1·88

The figures of attendance at the Police Hospital show an increase over the preceding year. The reason of this can only be due to the extra strain the men had to bear during 1932 one of the most strenuous years the Bombay City Police has had to contend with. It is a curious fact that the number of hospital admissions decreases during busy years and increases after the strain has passed. This is evident from the following figures :—

1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
4,457	4,858	5,401	4,428	4,839

Malaria and Influenza were the most prevalent complaints.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were three boys in the Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, one was discharged leaving two at the close of the year.

33. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We are again indebted to the Officer Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Auxiliary Force for the use of their rifle range at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice.

Inspection of arms and ammunition.

The Annual Revolver Course was fired by 244 officers as compared with 228 in 1932 with the following results :—

74 officers obtained marksmen's points as against 49 in 1932.

48 were first class shots.

68 were second class shots.

40 were third class shots.

14 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen has improved from 21·49 to 30·33 which is gratifying.

The revolver challenge cup was won by Deputy Inspector H. T. Hewson.

Street accidents.

34. During the year under report 91 persons were killed and 2,827 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 85 killed and 2,305 injured in the preceding year :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	10	267
By motor cars	70	1,739
By hack victorias	6	356
By other public conveyances	5	406
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	..	59
	91	2,827

There was an increase of 6 in the number of persons killed and of 522 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures for the year 1932. The increase occurred mainly under the two heads " motor cars " and " other public conveyances."

Conveyances.

35. During the year 1933, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the city of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	3,654	
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	2,328	
Motors (private)	10,370	
Motors (plying for hire)		
Motor lorries (private)	930	
Motor lorries (plying for hire)		

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,058 victorias, 1,387 labour carts and 209 hand-carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 11,590 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 171 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 89 drivers

were warned and 209 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 748 horses as unfit for further use.

There has been a further decrease in the number of labour carts, the figures for the last five years being as follows. The general trade depression and the introduction of mechanical transport are responsible for the fall :—

1929	3,421
1930	2,476
1931	2,019
1932	1,591
1933	1,387

There were 14 cases of thefts, criminal breach of trust, grievous hurt and concealment of stolen property, etc., against hack victoria and labour cart drivers during the year. Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 733 notices consisting of 17,907 paragraphs and 473 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(*b*) During the year under report, 2,832 cases were prosecuted by the six Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1930	2,883
1931	2,814
1932	4,926

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Poundkeeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

12,327 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

(*a*) By the police	11,421
(*b*) By the public	906

The figures for the previous three years are :—

	1930	*1931*	*1932*
(*a*) By the police	19,504	18,829	15,584
(*b*) By the public	653	510	762

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	601
Class B	2,213

(*e*) During the year under report 490 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid the bonus money and sent to their destinations by the police. 16 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on them by the Union Government.

(*f*) The business of the Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank has shrunk considerably during the year. Due to the order of my predecessor last year, restricting the grant of loans by the Bank, a large number of members resigned and the consequent withdrawals of subscriptions amounted to no less than Rs. 1,68,309. The membership decreased from 2,993 to 1,919, share capital from Rs. 4,06,616 to Rs. 3,01,314 and the monthly income has come down to Rs. 2,000. The total amount of loans granted was only Rs. 51,531 as against 4½ lakhs in the preceding year and the fixed deposit business of the Bank had to be entirely stopped.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, however, that the financial position of the Bank remains as impregnable as before. Its reserve fund exceeds half a lakh, its outside investments mostly in gilt-edged securities amount to Rs. 2,29,000 and it has increased its dividend rate on its share capital to 7½ per cent. The Bank continues to be classed as A by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Mr. W. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, L. Division, who is the Chairman of the Bank, deserves to be complimented on his able management of it.

(*g*) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—Sixteen Mahars were enlisted during the year. Of these, one resigned, four were posted to Divisions and 11 continued under training at the close of the year.

(*h*) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the city of Bombay. A detailed report on the work of this Committee during its fourth year was submitted to Government in July 1933 and a report on its work during the fifth year of its existence will be submitted in due course.

(*i*) A short lived communal riot broke out at Northbrook Gardens about sunset on the 8th January; but though it lasted but a short time and was confined to a comparatively small area it resulted in three deaths by stabbing and 24 other casualties. It started over a slap given by a Pathan to a Hindu boy who came to retrieve a cricket ball which had accidentally hit the Pathan who, with a few other caste fellows, was sitting in the open space of the garden waiting for sunset in order to break his Ramzan fast. On the alarm being raised Hindus of the locality drove the Pathans from the garden. The quarrel was then taken up by local Muhammadans of a low type that frequent this neighbourhood and spread to other areas in the vicinity which had been the scene of rioting during the communal trouble of 1932. On the 9th January everything was normal again.

Another slight communal disturbance occurred in the same area on the night of the 13th April. In this fortunately no one was seriously injured. The origin of this disturbance is somewhat mysterious. Two Muhammadans ran out of a lane in Kamatipura and jumping into an empty victoria standing there ordered the driver to drive away quickly or they would stab him. Seeing an angry crowd coming in pursuit of these two the driver whipped up his horse and refused to stop although followed by a shouting crowd and called upon by two police constables whom he passed. Eventually he was caught but not before his passengers had vanished. As various rumours spread as the result of this strange happening the Hindus and Muhammadans in the neighbourhood began to stone each other. Order was restored on the arrival of police reinforcements but rioting on a small scale broke out about noon next day. It was, however, quickly suppressed.

(*j*) During the year His Excellency the Governor honoured the Force by presenting decorations and medals on two occasions at the Naigaum Head Quarters, viz., on 23rd February and the 29th November. His Excellency's speeches on both occasions were most encouraging and greatly appreciated. On the former occasion the King's Police Medal was presented to Mr. H. E. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. E. Guider, Superintendent, and Sergeant G. E. Hartnup and the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. Bull, Superintendent, Inspectors S. C. A. Lyon, H. J. Dyer, T. Naden, Deputy Inspectors F. A. Beart and H. C. Littlewood, Sergeant S. R. Neale and Police Constable Babu Illahibux. The following decorations and medals were presented on the second occasion :—

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal	..	Inspector C. H. Klein.
King's Police Medal	..	Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police.
Khan Sahib	..	Subedar Muhammad Khalil.
Rao Sahib	..	Inspector R. N. Nayampalli.
Indian Police Medals	..	1. Police Constable Shanker Lakshman Turi.
		2. Police Constable Balappa Hirappa Dhula.
		3. Sahadeo Babaji, Tindal, Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.
		4. Raghunath Narayan, Tindal, Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.

(*k*) An event of outstanding interest during the year was the informal visit to Bombay of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon between the 1st and the 15th August. The visit necessitated elaborate police arrangements and long hours of work for those concerned, facts which were duly appreciated by Their Excellencies when leaving.

37. Once more the thanks of my predecessor and myself are due to all ranks for their loyalty and hard work during the year. When all have done so well it would be invidious to mention names.

In conclusion I wish to place on record my grateful appreciation of the excellent work of Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., the Office Superintendent, and his very hard worked clerical staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,

Officiating Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	1	5	...	6	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	2	7	...	9	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	5	24	...	29	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	1	15	...	16	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	11	34	...	45	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	7	...	7	...
10A	188 ...	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	4	...	4	...
		Total ...	20	97	...	117	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	12	40	...	52	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	11	16	...	27	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	20	...	24	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	23	...	30	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	19	...	21	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	10	...	11	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	3	75	...	78	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	42	347	...	389	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	1	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	45	386	...	431	8
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	9	73	...	82	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	2	...	3	...
22A	332 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	12	53	...	65	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	36	...	40	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	
1	...	7	1	...	8	...	...	8	
...	8	11	3	7	21	1	...	22	3 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	7	1	4	12	...	...	12	1 withdrawn.
1	6	21	13	4	38	3	...	41	
...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	
3	19	60	19	16	95	4	...	99	4 withdrawn.
...	10	8	11	21	40	1	...	41	1 lunatic; 1 transferred.
1	5	6	10	4	20	...	...	20	
...	2	17	4	1	22	...	...	22	
2	3	4	17	2	23	1	...	24	
1	3	3	7	1	15	...	...	16	
...	3	2	2	4	8	...	...	8	
...	4	64	8	...	72	...	...	72	1 lunatic ; 2 withdrawn.
9	68	104	165	42	311	11	...	322	1 absconded; 123 compounded.
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
9	56	131	173	57	361	16	...	377	1 lunatic; 1 absconded: 1 withdrawn; 115 compounded.
8	12	20	18	29	67	20	...	87	1 withdrawn.
...	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	4	1 compounded.
10	10	36	6	2	44	4	...	48	1 absconded.
6	4	10	10	1	30	6	...	36	1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	37	...	43	...
		Total ...	161	1,138	...	1,299	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	2	...	3	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	14	66	...	80	3
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	1	...	4	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	71	1,284	24	1,331	5
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	89	1,354	24	1,419	8
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	30	...	31	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	3	3	...	6	...
		Total ...	4	33	...	37	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	156	3,740	104	3,792	16
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	50	593	...	643	2
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	12	140	...	152	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	34	388	...	422	2
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	10	...	11	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	253	4,871	104	5,020	19

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—*contd.*

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	13	9	14	5	28	3	...	31	5 compounded.
44	196	429	446	169	1,044	65	...	1,109	3 lunatics; 1 transferred; 3 absconded; 5 withdrawn; 244 compounded.
...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	
2	12	21	20	22	63	7	...	70	
1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
6	51	245	40	982	1,291	4	...	1,295	2 lunatics.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	64	269	61	1,005	1,359	15	...	1,374	2 lunatics.
2	1	3	25	...	28	59	...	87	22 compounded.
...	...	3	2	1	6	1	...	7	1 compounded.
2	1	6	27	1	34	60	...	94	23 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	144	1,252	249	2,079	3,684	24	...	3,708	3 lunatics; 2 absconded; 1 died; 2 withdrawn.
26	60	295	56	203	554	246	4	802	1 absconded; 9 withdrawn.
2	25	60	45	...	135	3	...	138	
5	56	118	94	146	358	187	...	545	1 committed Suicide; 11 withdrawn; 10 compounded.
...	...	7	4	...	11	102	...	113	4 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	285	1,752	448	2,428	4,732	564	4	5,296	1 committed suicide; 8 lunatics; 1 died; 8 absconded; 22 withdrawn; 14 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295, to 297 ...	Offences against religion .	1	3	...	4	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	15	204	...	219	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,135	90,187	...	91,322	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1913).	...	30	...	30	...
		Total ...	1,151	90,424	...	91,575	...
		Grand Total ...	1,678	97,917	128	99,467	35

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I. for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures
and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for
From Serial No. 5, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 9, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 11, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 20, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 23, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 25, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 35, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—*concld.*

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	4	
4	11	184	18	2	204	8	1	212	1 withdrawn.
34	1,038	87,116	3,127	...	90,243	18,846	17,938	109,089	1 absconded; 1 died; 5 transferred; 366 withdrawn; 30 handed over to parents or relations.
...	1	29	...	...	29	...	...	29	
38	1,050	87,331	3,146	3	90,480	18,854	17,939	109,334	1 absconded; 1 died; 5 transferred; 367 withdrawn; 30 handed over to parents or relations.
177	1,615	89,847	4,147	3,622	97,744	19,562	17,943	117,306	8 lunatics; 6 transferred; 7 absconded; 1 committed suicide; 2 died; 398 withdrawn; 281 compounded; 30 handed over to parents or relations.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.
shown against Serial Nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 34, 35 and 36 in column 4 of this statement 1932 occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
Serial No. 29 and 1 to Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 27.
Serial No. 13 and 1 to Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 9, 1 to Serial No. 13, 2 to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 21, and 1 to Serial No. 23.
Serial No 20.
Serial No. 18, and 1 to Serial No. 32.
Serial No. 24.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 20, 1 to Serial No. 27, 1 to Serial No. 35 and 1 to Serial No. 37.
Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 41.

W. R. G. SMITH,
...Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119. 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	4	14	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	2	8	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	6	20	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	1	12	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	40	186	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	7	...
10A	188	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	14	...
		Total ...	53	261	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*			
11	302, 303	Murder	9	46	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	23	16	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	45	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	31	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	20	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	6	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	75	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	92	561	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	3	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	89	613	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	14	74	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	4	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	27	93	...

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	18	14	4	2	6	1	...	1	3 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	184	73	111	...	35	9	...	9	6 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
...	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	256	132	124	5	47	10	...	10	6 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 6 withdrawn.
1	37	9	28	5	14	1	...	1	1 lunatic; 1 transferred.
...	28	6	22	4	7	...	...	...	4 non-cognizable.
2	33	20	13	4	13	...	...	...	2 died.
1	31	6	25	1	5	1	...	1	2 non-cognizable.
...	17	8	9	...	4	...	...	...	1 committed suicide.
...	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	
1	73	64	9	...	3	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 2 withdrawn.
2	479	166	313	36	165	12	...	12	6 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 211 compounded.
...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
13	534	158	376	31	130	30	...	30	1 lunatic; 4 absconded; 19 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn; 236 compounded.
7	64	30	34	10	17	47	...	47	2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	4	6	...	6	1 compounded.
2	83	48	35	1	21	7	...	7	1 absconded; 13 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to Public Servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	37	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	41	3
		Total ...	285	1,665	5
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	5	16	2
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	23	83	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	7	1	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	33	457	1
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	558	3
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	43	1
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	2	...
		Total ...	8	45	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... {of cattle ... ... ordinary	... "112	... 1,835	... 18

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	32	19	13	...	3	12	...	12	6 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
...	31	10	21	2	14	3	...	3	7 compounded.
29	1,449	547	902	94	404	119	...	119	50 non-cognizable; 3 lunatics; 2 died; 1 transferred; 1 committed suicide; 6 absconded; 6 withdrawn; 455 compounded.
4	5	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	
1	81	37	44	2	24	10	...	10	
...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	1 non-cognizable.
30	416	293	123	22	40	14	...	14	2 lunatics; 1 non-cognizable; 2 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	509	336	173	24	74	33	...	33	3 non-cognizable; 2 lunatics; 2 withdrawn.
...	40	3	37	...	2	89	...	89	2 non-cognizable; 32 compounded.
...	8	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	1 compounded.
...	48	6	42	...	2	90	...	90	2 non-cognizable; 33 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	1,747	1,363	384	252	103	39	...	39	3 lunatics; 3 absconded; 11 non-cognizable; 1 died; 2 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	36	425	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	11	187	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	38	298	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	13	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	198	2,758	20
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	2	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisance punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	205	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,255	95,431	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	...	30	...
		Total ...	1,271	95,668	1
		Grand Total ...	1,883	100,955	30

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.
(3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, for 1932, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 5, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 29 and 1 to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 9, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 27.
From Serial No. 11, 4 persons transferred to Serial No. 13 and 4 to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 12, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 9, 1 to Serial No. 13, 2 to
From Serial No. 14, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 21 and 1 to Serial No. 23.
From Serial No. 18, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 20, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 18 and 2 to Serial No. 32.
From Serial No. 23, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 24.
From Serial No. 26, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 29, 10 persons transferred to Serial No. 20, 1 to Serial No. 27 and
From Serial No. 34, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 35, 9 persons transferred to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 41.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	398	306	92	141	43	246	4	242	1 absconded; 9 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn.
...	167	93	74	...	31	4	...	4	
3	271	131	140	96	59	228	...	228	1 committed suicide; 1 non-cognizable; 16 withdrawn; 55 compounded.
...	14	8	6	...	...	194	...	194	4 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	2,597	1,901	696	489	236	711	4	707	8 lunatics; 4 absconded; 21 non-cognizable; 1 died: 1 committed suicide; 27 withdrawn; 59 compounded.
...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	208	185	23	1	11	8	1	7	1 withdrawn.
...	95,269	91,267	4,002	...	1,409	18,860	17,820	1,049	2 absconded; 1 died; 5 transferred; 367 withdrawn; 33 handed over to parents or relations.
...	29	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	95,509	91,483	4,026	1	1,421	18,877	17,821	1,056	2 absconded; 1 died; 5 transferred; 368 withdrawn; 33 handed over to parents or relations.
141	100,368	94,405	5,963	613	2,184	19,840	17,825	2,015	82 non-cognizable; 8 lunatics; 6 transferred; 13 absconded; 2 committed suicide; 4 died; 409 withdrawn; 547 compounded; 33 handed over to parents or relations.

Magistrates.
under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, 18, 20, 23, 26, 29, 34, 35 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II,

Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.

1 to Serial No. 37.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	1	1
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	2	21	23
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	5	25	30
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	2	4	6
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	.....	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	3	6	9
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	13	57	70
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	9	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	17	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	37	12	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	7	9
		Total ...	2	7	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	64	995	1,059
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	79	1,285	1,364
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	143	2,280	2,423
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	6	33	39
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	34	116	150
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	7	60	67
		Total ...	47	209	256
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A—298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	1	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	9	70	79
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	16	108	124
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	43	411	454
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	7	7
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	10	10
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	100	113
		Total ...	81	707	788

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	1	953	16	26	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	2	1,121	16	185	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	3	2,074	32	211	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	29	2	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	115	2	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	1	17	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	193	5	55	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	58	5	16	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	114	1	4	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	399	3	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	82	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
15	2	657	22	92	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	97	97
34	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factories Act ...	.....	32	32
35	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	1,304	10,053	11,357
36	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	5	423	428
37	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	9	43	52
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal distress ...	.....	4	4
39	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Companies Act ...	.....	4	4
40	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	1	53	54
41	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	1	1
43	Act IV of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	2	2
44	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	1	1
45	...	Press Act ...	.....	2	2
		Total ...	1,319	10,715	12,034
		Grand Total ...	1,605	13,975	15,580

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 16th March 1934.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	33	27	15	22	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,321	30	3,056	1,960	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	28	322	57	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32	1	19	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	43	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	6,379	116	3,471	2,066	.....	.....	.....
124	6,384	3,084	3,542	2,446	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	1	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	8	23	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	7	27	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	2	5	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	6	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	16	62	...	.....
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	4	11	...	.....
		Total ...	4	11	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
26	...	9	9	34·61	8	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
34	1	20	...	.....	13	.....	...	.....
7	...	6	1	14·28	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
9	...	2	5	55·55	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
78	1	38	16	20·51	23	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
15	...	12	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
15	...	12	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or Information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	100	1,737	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	129	2,509	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	229	4,246	...	.....
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	7	37	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	38	132	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	7	88	...	.....
		Total ...	52	257	...	.....
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	2	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	10	101	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	18	165	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	54	697	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	7	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	10	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	100	...	.....
		Total ...	95	1,032	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,837	80	1,691	16	00·87	44	3	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,636	65	2,166	16	00·60	388	3	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4,475	145	3,860	32	00·71	432	6	...	.....
44	...	33	2	4·54	9	.....	...	.....
170	3	135	2	1·17	30	.....	...	.....
95	...	75	1	1·15	19	.....	...	.....
309	3	243	5	1·61	58	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
111	...	76	5	4·50	30	.....	...	.....
183	5	172	1	0·54	5	.....	...	.....
751	12	661	3	0·39	75	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7	...	2	5	71·42	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
10	...	1	8	80·00	.....	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
113		82	...	.....	29	1	...	.....
1,177	18	996	22	1·86	130	2	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	97	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factories Act ...	.....	32	...	.....
35	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	1,304	10,053	...	.....
36	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	5	423	...	.....
37	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	9	43	...	.....
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal Distress ...	.....	4	...	.....
39	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	.....	12	...	.....
40	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	1	53	...	.....
41	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
42	Act IV of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
44		Press Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
		Total ...	1,319	10,725	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	1,715	16,383	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 16th March 1934.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
97	1	27	15	15·46	22	32	...	.....
32	...	...	31	96·87	1	.....	...	.....
11,357	...	20	3,056	26·90	1,960	6,321	...	.....
428	...	28	322	75·23	57	21	...	.....
52	...	32	1	1·92	19	.....	...	.....
4	1	1	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
12	...	11	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....
54	...	3	43	79·62	3	5	...	.....
3	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	1	1	50·00	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	1	50·00	1	.....	...	.....
12,044	2	126	3,471	28·71	2,066	6,379	...	.....
18,096	169	5,275	3,546	19·59	2,721	6,387	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1933.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,056	193	18·28	2,56,357	65,236	25·45
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	100*	...	.....	34,309	...
(c) Other thefts	3,530	1,250	35·41	3,08,636	92,442	29·95
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	2	...	...	28	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery	48	10	20·83	2,388	311	13·02
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	512	186	36·33	1,89,219	55,000	29·07
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	8	2	25·00	10,925	510	4·67
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	273	...	.....	2,102	...
Total ...	5,156	2,014	37·30	7,67,553	2,49,910	32·56
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	21	8	35·09	51,097	10,091	19·75
Total ...	21	8	35·09	51,097	10,091	19·75

* Of these, 91 cases were connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	Cases	17
,, 3	...	,,	8
,, 5	...	Rs.	17,131
,, 6	...	,,	1,289

(2) Rs. 1,351 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 12,393 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	10	...	40	26	133*	95	364	9	...
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (War Branch).	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Armed Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Temporary Establishment for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary M. V. Department.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Police Prosecutor.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Pilgrim Department (26 Police Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Pilgrim Department (33 Central Public Health).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Pilgrim Department (29 Political Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

D.

Police during the year 1933.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,386	47	...	4,115	36,35,478	2,76,314	39,11,792	22	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0053	282·23	97,852	23·78
...	...	...	3	7,061	...	7,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,703	...	7,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	15,530	...	15,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,935	...	3,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	100	36,730	...	36,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	852	...	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	17,930	...	17,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	1	760	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	11	2,912	...	2,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	1,081	...	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,262	...	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,834	...	7,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

financial year ending 31st March 1934.

in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	294	3,806	286	3,763	15	783	270

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	3,387	281	2,002	191	231	1,503	1,161	304

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1933.

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	11	26	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
127	38	11	57	...	22	119·51	1·58	0·54	51	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the Calendar year 1933.

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1933.	Total number of cases during 1932.	Increase during 1933.	Decrease during 1933.	Remarks
	Offence.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide).	1	...	1	...	
2	Justifiable homicide	...	35	...	35	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	79	241	...	162	
4	Rash and negligent act ...	26	22	4	...	
	Suicide.					
1	By cutting throat	6	1	5	...	
2	,, drowning	12	17	...	5	
3	,, hanging	8	7	1	...	
4	,, stabbing	...	...	...	...	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, etc.	8	11	...	3	
6	,, lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	11	4	7	...	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	84	52	32	...	
8	,, shooting	2	1	1	...	
9	,, burning	14	12	2	...	
10	,, knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	6	5	1	...	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	2	4	...	2	
3	,, ,, railway trains ..	55	55	...	...	
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	11	14	...	3	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	61	54	7	...	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	1	...	1	...	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	...	...	...	...	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	21	14	7	...	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1933.	Total number of cases during 1932.	Increase during 1933.	Decrease during 1933.	Remarks.
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	16	17	...	1	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	5	3	2	...	
11	,, ,, burns	74	63	11	...	
12	,, ,, falling from houses.	44	40	4	...	
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	3	6	...	3	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	13	11	2	...	
15	,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	3	3	...	...	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	...	1	...	1	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	...	1	...	1	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	
19	,, ,, scolds	18	9	9	...	
20	,, ,, electrocution ...	5	5	...	...	
21	,, ,, Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	...	4	...	4	
22	,, ,, fall on roads, pavements, etc.	7	5	2	...	
23	Miscellaneous	89	62	27	...	
	Deaths otherwise caused.					
1	Natural causes	54	56	...	2	
2	Found dead	18	17	1	...	
3	Found drowned	29	33	...	4	
	Total ...	756	885	127	226	

Note.—There were in all 261 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1933 as compared with 443 during 1932. In 138 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examinations by the Police Surgeon alone showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January 1934.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1933.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested	Convicted	Discharged	Result of persons convicted: Sent to Reformatory Boys' or Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
1	Theft ...	72	48	21	21	1	4	...	15	7	3	
2	House-breaking and theft.	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	6	4	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
4	House trespass ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	Hurt ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Grievous hurt ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Using Government stamps known to have been before used.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
10	The Bombay Children Act.	222	120	60	109	...	...	1	3	7	42	*
11	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1908).	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	The Criminal Law Amendment Act (XXIII of 1932).	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
13	Gambling ...	7	5	2	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	
14	Disorderly behaviour...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
15	Possession of stolen property.	5	5	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	
16	Committing nuisance in streets.	1	1	...	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	
17	Begging for alms ...	15	10	5	3	1	...	...	...	6	...	
18	Wilful trespass ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
19	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	
20	Other offences under the Bombay City Police Act.	23	23	...	...	...	...	19	...	4	...	
	Grand Total ...	374	233	94	143	3	4	29	26	28	47	*

* 28 handed over to parents or relations.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

—	Religion							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	561	33	1,944	59	73,280	1,940	41,971	234
Non-cognizable ...	7	...	640	35	7,704	380	8,021	451
Total ...	568	33	2,584	94	80,984	2,320	49,992	685

—	Religion—*contd.*						Grand Total
	Parsis		Others		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	1,557	34	1,051	14	120,364	2,314	122,678
Non-cognizable ...	650	111	99	...	17,121	977	18,098
Total ...	2,207	145	1,150	14	137,485	3,291	140,776

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1932	1933
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	944	829
2	Export licenses	720	896
3	Import licenses	518	533
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,006	887
5	Journey licenses (XX)	323	369
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,362	6,402
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	139	156
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition.	11	9
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	6	7
10	Permits to public servants	14	22
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	235	243
12	Dealers' licenses	23	17
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for storing spare parts ...	1	1
	Total ...	10,302	10,371

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,129	1,013	402	662	31	37	11	21	18	2	79	1	1	3,407	2,099
Hindus ...	856	1,184	516	214	15	198	127	15	64	...	14	1	1	2,705	1,963
Parsis ...	473	585	317	375	8	63	93	13	11	...	16	...	2	1,955	1,228
Indian Christians...	127	348	19	11	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	449
Muhammadans ...	235	555	151	100	14	44	34	5	...	1	...	...	1	1,140	806
Japanese ...	5	9	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13
Jews ...	5	9	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16
Total ...	2,330	3,703	1,414	1,370	76	347	269	54	93	3	109	2	5	9,775	6,565

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	135	161	43	63	4	8	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	425	271
Hindus ...	20	91	22	3	1	24	17	3	5	...	...	...	....	186	130
Parsis ...	16	21	5	4	...	2	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	61	37
Indian Christians...	6	24	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	26
Muhammadans ...	19	36	7	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	49
Japanese ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	197	336	78	71	6	36	34	9	9	...	...	...	1	777	516

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	144	133	43	74	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	402	243
Hindus... ...	18	61	17	14	1	9	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	131	95
Parsis	22	28	15	16	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	91	65
Indian Christians.	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	21
Muhammadans ...	19	34	6	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	43
Japanese ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	211	272	81	109	7	13	10	1	8	...	1	...	1	714	458

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	120	77
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	184	97
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	7	5
Left India	84	59
Held under exemption	11	4
No trace	12	11
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	296	206
Total ...	714	458

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1932	1933
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	7	9
2	Possession and sale	B	229	286
3	Possession	C	1	1
4	Do.	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	1	1
6	General transport licenses ...	II	13	9
7	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes.)	EE	...	2
8	Magazine buildings	J	6	5
		Total ...	257	313

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1932	1933
1	General import licenses	36	45
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	219	281
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	13	14
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	...	...
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	7	7
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	210	222
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	2
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's) licenses ...	16	22
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	19	27
	Total ...	521	620

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	532	1,739	141	263	257	417
Kaira	61	370	101	129	62	204
Panch Mahals	25	108	18	45	31	54
Broach	22	137	12	25	10	31
Surat	189	827	144	168	144	206
Thana	31	351	53	189	52	269
Ahmednagar	149	714	120	175	135	228
East Khandesh	61	602	114	203	129	283
West Khandesh	64	486	44	203	82	232
Nasik	98	668	147	298	214	360
Poona	852	2,893	286	346	370	467
Satara	87	645	176	283	204	359
Sholapur	107	611	65	147	106	215
Belgaum	171	956	294	378	296	467
Bijapur	57	301	63	121	21	202
Dharwar	84	806	74	231	20	401
North Kanara	43	374	58	111	42	206
Kolaba	39	330	99	141	59	196
Ratnagiri	49	372	57	176	76	249
Bombay Suburban District ...	117	456	225	40	189	158

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	New motor vehicles registered			Motor vehicles re-registered		
	Cars	Cycles	Lorries	Cars	Cycles	Lorries
Ahmedabad	363	5	....	1,467	39	7
Kaira	45	1	...	266	2	...
Panch Mahals	9	2	...	88	3	...
Broach	6	...	...	102	2	...
Surat	78	4	...	631	11	2
Thana	23	2	...	319	12	2
Ahmednagar	68	...	...	360	39	...
East Khandesh	17	...	...	335	28	1
West Khandesh	21	...	...	329	13	...
Nasik	57	1	...	529	31	1
Poona	315	38	...	1,752	334	4
Satara	40	1	...	335	11	...
Sholapur	62	3	...	371	40	...
Belgaum	138	2	...	619	28	1
Bijapur	34	...	...	155	4	...
Dharwar	61	...	...	462	19	...
North Kanara	18	1	...	165	12	...
Kolaba	20	...	...	244	7	...
Ratnagiri	15	2	...	213	3	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	111	11	...	788	56	19
Outside Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.	57	2	...	204	26	...
Bombay city	1,671	107	68	8,711	454	903

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
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TABLE F.

(Paragraph 24.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers			In collision with			
	1932	1933	Alighting	Boarding	Pedestrians	Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	Total
Slight accidents	438	448	97	55	92	138	25	41	448
Serious	33	76	23	8	30	7	3	5	76
Fatal	13	10	3	2	5	...	...	...	10
Total for 1933 ...	...	534	123	65	127	145	28	46	534
Total for 1932 ...	484	...	117	53	133	127	18	36	484

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Unit mileage
1932	60	42	5	15	143	...	5,083,264
1933	60	41	5	15	143	...	5,389,239

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Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27).

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.								
Increase.								
Head constable writer for Marathi Police Notices (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2088/3, dated 3rd January 1933).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unarmed Constable for guard duty at the Currency Office, Bombay (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 2911/3-D, dated 22nd June 1933).	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Additional staff for the Criminal Investigation Department Confidential Office (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4107/3, dated 14th December 1933).	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Decrease.								
Constables of the Harbour Patrol staff (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 30th May 1933).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Constables (House orderlies) (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 1513/3-III-D, dated 15th June 1933).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Net increase or decrease (Permanent).	...	...	+1	...	...	...	+2	−8
TEMPORARY.								
Increase.								
Additional Police Prosecutor (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4183/3, dated 21st December 1933).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment for Pilgrim Department (26 Police Central) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8423, dated 29th August 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Establishment for Pilgrim Department (83 Central Public Health) (*vide* Government Resolutions, Home Department, Nos. 6277, dated 9th April 1931 and 6277/C, dated 10th August 1932).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15
Decrease.								
Temporary Police Prosecutor discontinued (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 950/3, dated 13th December 1932).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net increase or decrease (Temporary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1	+15

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 27th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
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Statement referring to registered members of Criminal Tribes in the Bombay City for the year 1933—Paragraph 21 (39).

Caste.	Actual No. of registers (Current) on 1st January 1933.	Cancelled.		Persons sent to Settlement.		Registers transferred	
		Died.	Cancelled.	Registrees.	Dependents.	Under section 16 of the C. T. Act.	Under section 13 of the C. T. Act.
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Rajput Bhamptas ...	32	...	1	5	1	6	...
2 Takari Bhamptas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kaikadis ...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Waghris ...	50	...	...	1	...	1	...
5 Mang Garudis ...	136	3	...	...	...	...	2
6 Mixed Gang ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	244	3	1	6	1	8	2

Caste.	Total number of registers examined in 1933.	Registered during the year 1933.				Actual number of registers (current) on hand on 1st January 1934.
		Persons registered.	Persons received by transfer under section 13 of the C. T. Act.	Number of cancelled registers reopened in 1933.	Total of columns Nos. 11, 12 and 13.	
1 2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Rajput Bhamptas ...	6	4	.....	.....	4	30
2 Takari Bhamptas ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6
3 Kaikadis ...	...	2	1	1	4	24
4 Waghris ...	1	2	.....	.....	2	51
5 Mang Garudis ...	5	24	1	10	35	166
6 Mixed Gang ...	...	5	.....	.....	5	5
Total ...	12	37	2	11	50	282

Police Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 24th April 1934.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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